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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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HE FRONT PAGE

Let's Keep Dominion Day

THERE are times, in these peculiar days, when the behavior of our rulers, the persons dressed in a little brief authority, gets us absolutely spinning with bewilderment. One of these times was when we learned that the House of Commons, after an hour or two of debate and without a word of previous notice, had decided to change the name of Dominion Day to Canada Day.

Have the members of Parliament no sense at all of the instinctive clinging to the old and traditional which is the essence of the common man's feelings about holidays? Do they suppose that people who have been calling the first day of July Dominion Day for almost eighty years are going to like having to call it Canada Day just because one hundred and twenty-three members of the House of Commons have told them to? Do they think that eleven million inhabitants of Canada are willing to hand over to Mr. Phileas Côté of Matapedia-Matane the right to rename all the cherished days of observance that their ancestors established and they themselves have marked from childhood up?

What is it all about anyhow? Is this a preliminary move towards abolishing the name "Dominions" for Canada and her sister nations in the British Commonwealth? If so, would it not be well to decide what title we are going to use before we start throwing the old one out? But who is it that objects to the title Dominion? And if it is going to be thrown overboard, is it precisely democratic to set about the job by sneaking in private bills to delete the official uses of the terms one by one?

As we go to press the Senate, that invaluable piece of machinery for giving the Commons a chance for second thoughts, has a gorgeous opportunity to insist that this business shall not be rushed through by a snap vote, in total defiance of one of the most vital rules of Parliamentary procedure, that "only in the case of the most urgent emergency is a bill put through all three readings at one session."

Frankly, we think it is time that the gentlemen at Ottawa were slapped down, and this looks like an awfully good thing to slap them down about.

Canada welcomes her new Governor General, Viscount Alexander, and Lady Alexander to Rideau Hall

Concerning Hotbeds

IN A paragraph dealing with Mr. Solon Low's dispute with Principal James of McGill, and vigorously asserting "the importance of precision in statements," the *Letter-Review* of Fort Erie North informs us that while McGill is not a hotbed of Communism "there is a hotbed of Communism in McGill," and that "the same thing can be said of Toronto 'Varsity, and of most Departments at Ottawa, and of the C.C.F."

It is difficult to be precise in statement and still go on talking about hotbeds, which are purely a figure of speech when not related to flowers and vegetables. We have little doubt that there are small groups of persons with Communist leanings among the students in almost any Canadian university, though it is hardly likely that any of them are "party members" in the conspiratorial sense. They are probably quite active also in trying to spread the Communist doctrine, and if this makes them a hotbed they probably are one. It is difficult to see how this state of things could be prevented. Communists pay taxes, and nobody as yet has suggested that they should be debarred from the education which those taxes help to provide. There may even be a few Communists on the instruction staffs of some of these universities. This is a difficult matter to be dogmatic about. Ordinarily speaking, we do not like the idea of excluding an able teacher from a university because he holds views which differ from those of the majority on the proper economic and political structure of the state. If those views are such that it is unlawful for an ordinary citizen to propagate them, the teacher should obviously not be allowed to propagate them from his university desk; but if their propagation is not prohibited, or if the teacher does not propagate them, there seems to be no reason why he should not continue to teach his assigned subjects.

All this of course has nothing to do with the question of students or teachers who are members of a conspiratorial society. The trouble is that such membership is extremely difficult to prove. Proof that a man has made a speech in favor of Communism—which has several things about it that almost anybody can be in favor of—is not exactly proof that he is a member of a conspiracy for establishing it in Canada without the democratic consent of the Canadian people. And conspiratorial groups usually make it pretty difficult for the state to identify their members except on those fortunate occasions when somebody on the inside rats on the others. The proposition that universities should throw out competent and apparently well-behaved instructors on mere suspicion does not much appeal to us.

There remains the item of the C.C.F. The idea of the *Letter-Review* that there are hotbeds of Communism in the C.C.F. seems a bit preposterous. The C.C.F. believes in Socialism without revolution, the Communists believe that it is impossible to attain Socialism except by revolution. This involves a direct rivalry between the two bodies for the support of all the elements which desire Socialism but are undecided as to the means by which it is to be attained. If there are Communists in the C.C.F. it can hardly be for any other reason than that which leads to the presence of spies in the inner councils of any other organization, namely the desire to keep posted as to what the "enemy" is doing.

Number of Licenses

THE unfortunate delusion of too many Prohibitionists, that any increase in the number of outlets for alcoholic beverages must necessarily increase the consumption, has had far too much effect upon the behavior of governments, leading to so great a restriction in the number of licenses for whatever kind of drinking is permitted that many individual drinking places have been grossly overcrowded and the value of the license has soared to astronomic figures. License-holders are far more easily kept in order when there are enough of them to ensure that none shall be unduly profitable and that the suspension of a license on the ground of mismanagement will not throw an impossible volume of business upon neighboring establishments.

We can see no reason why the proposed lounge licenses in Ontario should not be numerous enough to ensure that the patrons can be comfortable and not unduly crowded even at the busy hours, which last only for a small part of the day. Their fewness is much less important than the quality of their management. Suspension of license should be the automatic result of any tolerance of disorder, improper behavior, or the serving of minors or intoxicated persons. There will be difficulty at first owing to the shortage of persons experienced in the management and servicing of premises where spirituous liquors are consumed. The license-holders will be as anxious as anybody that their premises should be properly run, and the authorities should make it clear that this is the only condition on which the license will be continued.

Readjustment Plan

THE latest from Ottawa is that the Government will remove the disability at present resting on Quebec as a result of the Privy Council decision about "readjustment of representation", by a device which will look as if it was intended for something else. This causes us no agitation. Provided that the disability is removed and the parliamentary seats are distributed on a correct mathematical principle, we do not care whether the unit at the base of that principle is secured in Quebec or in Ontario or in British Columbia.

The device is to repeal the provision of a fixed number of seats for Quebec, and establish a fixed number of seats for Ontario, and we have no doubt that the language prescribing the

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

When Prisoners' Right Invaded Must We Only Wait and See?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHILE I agree, very warmly, with you in regretting that the case of certain individuals now charged with a breach of The Official Secrets Act has not been dealt with in accordance with the usual processes of law, I suggest that we withhold any decision as to the necessity of this course until all the facts are available. Two Justices of the Supreme Court of Canada appear, with all the facts before them, to have felt that circumstances justified the course followed, and that is, to me and, I am sure, to most Canadians, a reason for caution in taking a directly opposed stand.

Whatever be the truth in this matter, I am still very deeply shocked by the tone of your references to the case. The general picture is clear. Believing that certain crimes had been committed, the Government appointed a Royal Commission of entirely suitable persons to study the case. As a result, thirteen persons were "detained" and questioned, under a special Order-in-Council and finally arrested and arraigned. For a short period, these persons were not charged in open Court, nor permitted to see counsel. They were, during that period, at a grave disadvantage, and unquestionably deprived of certain rights under the established system of law in Canada.

That period concluded, these persons were then arraigned, charged openly, permitted to retain counsel, and released on bail. From the moment when their unusual "dentention" was terminated, they regained every protection which the law throws around those accused of crime. They are now passing through the normal processes used in our criminal Courts. They experience not the least special disadvantage. They are innocent until proved guilty, and will be tried by juries of their peers, and Judges experienced in criminal proceedings. Counsel for the prosecution will make the worst possible case against them, and counsel for the defense go at least as far in exculpation—all within the rules of evidence and argument generally accepted in the Courts.

Describing this situation, you assert that "because of the extraordinary nature of these proceedings, some of the thirteen may be found guilty *who would not have been found guilty* by the ordinary processes of the law, and *who may not be guilty* at all".

This, in plain language, amounts to an assertion that Courts, now engaged in carrying out the ordinary processes of law, may, because the accused were "detained" and examined under unusual circumstances, fail to do them justice. I do not believe that this is true, and I do believe that you have no right to make such a suggestion.

Your statement may or may not be technically contempt of court, but it is certainly a very serious attack on the administration of justice in Canada.

Events may, or may not, justify the violence of your language in criticism of the unusual course followed by the Government in this case, but the accused are no longer under any unusual treatment by the Government. Their fate lies in the hands of the Courts, and I protest, as firmly as possible, against your improper suggestion that the accused individuals will not receive a fair trial and complete justice.

Montreal, Que. P. C. ARMSTRONG.

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We're Too Modest

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

LACK of understanding by many about the growth of the British Commonwealth is amazing and reflects seriously on our educational institutions. Our children are taught history in terms of dates and battles without reference to the real purpose of British leaders. Also the economic consequences of the French Revolution and the expulsion of the Acadians are slurred over for fear of offending certain elements in our midst. We British are too modest for our own good.

Mr. Winston Churchill has drawn the curtain slightly to reveal the future possibilities of Nova Scotia by a closer economic relationship with the United States. Canadian landlocked economic royalists cannot forever hold back this Province.

To sacrifice Federal control for Provincial autonomy is the delight of our "British" enemies within this great Dominion of Canada. Asking for a Canadian flag is another sign of "enemy fire." Not only should the history of the British Empire be taught, but its destiny preached in no uncertain terms.

Halifax, N. S. W. A. WALLACE

Overheated

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AFTER reading in your issue of March 23 the article entitled "Totalitarianism Growing Unheeded in Canada" I must confess I am at a loss to understand why a publication of the standing in Canada which yours enjoys would permit space for such drivel.

It is a cowardly and unfair attack on our Federal Government, that has brought Canada through the most trying years in the history of the world and not only maintained her good name and reputation, but has strengthened her place and standing as one of the nations trying to better the condition of mankind in general.

Winnipeg, Man. W. READER

Argentina Not Brazil

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN her review of the film "Cornered", your film editor, Mary Lowrey Ross, in an otherwise good review, made a small error which destroyed in some respect the main purpose of this revelation of the plotting of the Nazis after the Second World War.

The setting of this film first of all is in England, switches to France, then to Switzerland, and from there by clipper plane to the city of Buenos Aires, capital city of Argentina, where I was born, and *not* Brazil, as stated in the review.

Here the central portion of the drama takes place with the plotters of the next world war being apprehended and brought to justice.

Toronto, Ont. DOUGLAS ILIFFE DEAN

Reasonable Appeal

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AM a Canadian born at Duncan, B.C. of Japanese parents. I attended school at Duncan Elementary before evacuation and made many Canadian friends.

I wish to stay in Canada. I do not want to go to Japan where the climate, customs and habits are so different from those of Canada. My parents applied for cancellation of repatriation. Will you do your best to have my parents permitted to remain in Canada so that we may all be allowed to live here as a family?

In a few years, when I become of age, I have, with my brothers and sister, a responsibility to look after my parents whose foundations are completely upset by evacuation from the coast.

TSUNEYOSHI TATIBE
Lemon Creek, Slocan City, B.C.

Slick Whistles

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN Mr. Stuart's interesting article on similes (S.N., March 23), he says: "All my life I have searched for a slick whistle, but without success."

If Mr. Stuart were to visit the Lake District, and no doubt, other parts of England, he would find it a common and competitive boyish occupation at this time of the year in the country to make slick whistles. These are made from willow saplings, cut with a pocket knife the shape of the whistle.

The procedure requires patience and some degree of skill. The outside of the bark is moistened and beaten. With this necessary care it then comes off slick, leaving the sapling perfectly white and clean. With the bark readjusted in position, the product is a slick whistle. This remains good as long as kept moist.

Montreal, Que. W. A. COWARD

Weary Of Elmore

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

NO doubt your motives are right and generous in wishing Elmore Philpott to have his say over the air in his own way. But to some of us it seems that, in these days when Britain is being subjected to insults and abuse from Russia and from far too many sources in America, to have a Canadian official commentator invariably cry up Russia and decry all things British *is* out of touch with the majority of his countrymen —presuming him to be a Canadian born.

One can see from British despatches that people there are hurt and bewildered at the virulence of the propaganda now unleashed against them. It seems a pity that Canada should join it.

Toronto, Ont. C. MACDONALD

The Debt To Britain

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ONE is forced to agree with the Quebec editors who deplore sentimentality in connection with the loan to Britain. Actually, however, there is little foundation for the widespread reports in the French-language press that Canada is making a *gift* of over a billion dollars to Britain. Surely these editors have misread the despatches from Ottawa; the alternative, that they have misrepresented the facts, is not to be thought of. The rest of the world knows that the loan is a business arrangement, and that Canada is charging all the interest possible.

Of course this hard-headed attitude may cut two ways, and we should not make any objection if the United Kingdom were to present to Canada an account looking like this.

Heritage of literature, art, political thought—No Charge.

Ideals of justice and freedom—No Charge.

Leadership in councils of the world—No Charge.

Scientific and educational standards—No Charge.

Services of Embassies throughout the world—No Charge.

Services of Royal Navy—1 billion.

Provision of ships, aircraft, munitions—1 billion.

Radar and communications devices—1 billion.

Camps, depots, railways, harbors —1 billion.

Holding off of common enemies (two wars)—10 billion.

(Interest on the above account waived in view of ancient friendship of the two countries.)

If this account is ever rendered, let us be prompt in payment. If, as is more likely, it is not rendered, let us not be too pious about "forgiving" Britain some small amount in connection with the air training plan, or lending money at 2% instead of 3%.

Many Canadians, of whom the undersigned is one, feel heartily ashamed of our government's grasping greed in dealings with the impoverished United Kingdom. We owe to them our way of life; but we seem to have forgotten something of their ideals of decency.

Toronto, Ont. M. H. M. MACKINNON

The Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

IT LOOKS as if Russia is the only member of U.N.O. that doesn't see the Red light.

•

Elizabeth Colmers, nurse in charge of the first aid station at U. N. O., treats as many as a dozen headaches every day. It is pleasant news that at least one person within the organization is trying to cure this distressing malady.

•

People Are Funny

It's just bad luck that government officials have released fabric supplies, making it possible for a fellow to buy a shirt — at a price — just as the last date for payment of income tax comes around.

•

Our readers are reminded that only 16 days are left in which to go crazy over completing the simplified income tax return for 1945.

•

Headline from Toronto *Star*:
MAGISTRATE SORRY FATHERS CAN'T SPANK BOYS IN COURT

Evidently a case for stern measures.

•

A lecturer has disclosed that Charles Dickens was among the earliest railway travellers in Canada. It is thrilling to think that the famous author may even have occupied the coach in which we now do our commuting.

•

After robbing 26 drug stores in Montreal, two men were arrested and given a stiff dose of medicine by the judge.

•

The author of a current best-seller states that in writing it he occasionally dashed off a page in no time, but some paragraphs took months to get through. In reading it, we are having pretty much the same experience.

•

As a shining example of thrift, it would be hard to beat the pair of trousers reported as having been worn by an 81-year-old native of Newcastle-on-Tyne since 1899.

•

This Dizzy World

A radio commentator suggests that the Russians at U. N. O. seriously believe it to be their own private responsibility to make the world go round. No harm in this if they were not quite so insistent that it revolve around Russia.

•

Dr. Ray Dunning, who helped to develop the atomic bomb, says that he can't stand the ringing of an alarm clock. This is the sort of nuisance best taken lying down.

•

Ray Milland of "Lost Weekend" fame is known in Hollywood as Dietrich Milland, because of his beautiful legs; but unlike Dietrich, he can't always depend on them for support.

"Canada Pictures (Toronto)"

His Eminence James Cardinal McGuigan, Archbishop of Toronto and Canada's first English-speaking Cardinal. His return to Toronto following his recent elevation to the College of Cardinals in Rome was marked by civic and Provincial receptions, expressing congratulations and appreciation of the honor paid to the community and Province in his elevation.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

method of reduction of the seats in a province, when that is called for by mathematical principle, will be modified so that it can no longer bear the idiotic interpretation forced upon it by the Privy Council. A much more sensible arrangement would be to enact that the total House of Commons for all Canada should consist of so many seats and each province should have the same fraction of that number as its population is of the whole population; but unfortunately that method is ruled out by the fact that certain small provinces are guaranteed an excess over that fraction by special provisions such as the not-less-than-the-number-of-Senators rule. Failing the ideal arrangement, the next best thing is to adopt as standard the province which is likely to grow at the same average rate as the Dominion as a whole or slightly below that rate, in order that changes for other provinces may usually be up instead of down; it is easier to increase the number of constituencies than to diminish it.

The province of Quebec, which has a high birth rate, is for that reason a poor one to select as standard, for since the cessation of the great immigration flow to the prairies it has grown a good deal faster than the country as a whole. To retain its sixty-five members as a basis for calculating the seats for the other provinces would necessitate a sharp reduction in the total membership of the House, which is scarcely desirable.

The Supreme Court

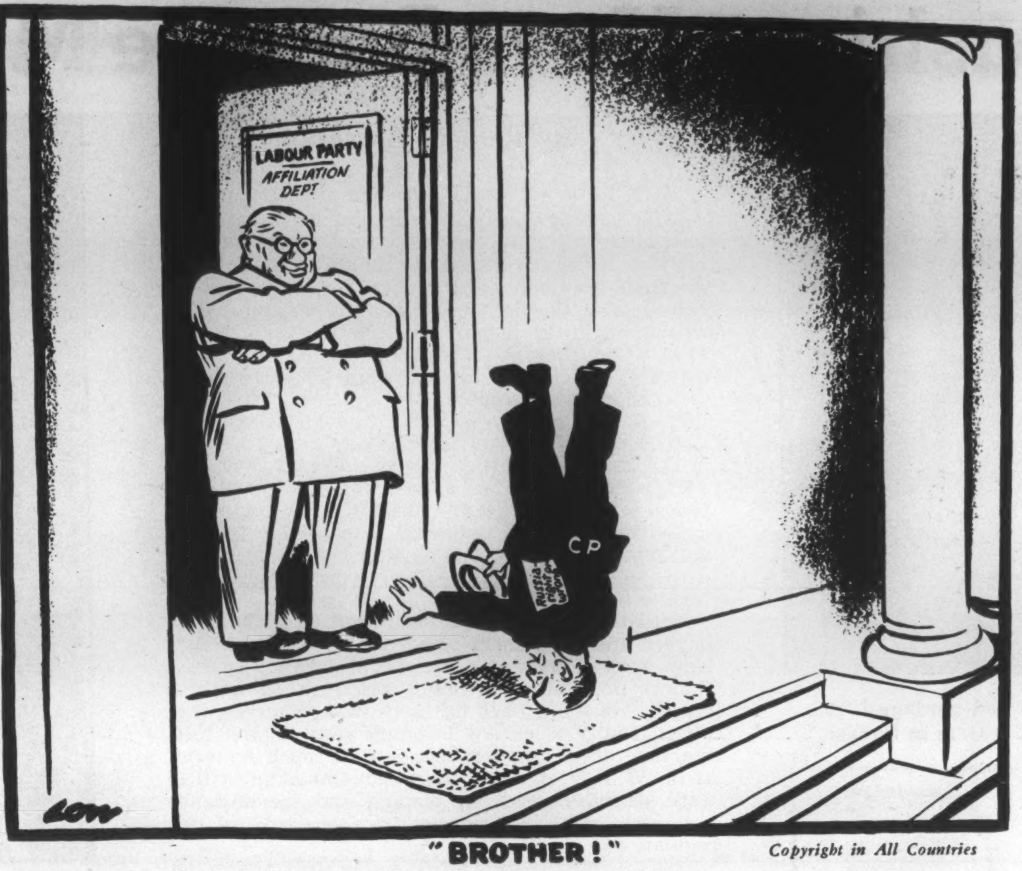
WE HAVE for some years past been rather convinced advocates of the abolition of the appeal to the Privy Council, and the consequent establishment of the Supreme Court of Canada as the final authority for the interpretation of both the ordinary statutes and the constitutional law of this Dominion.

Our enthusiasm for this change has been distinctly cooled by events which have taken place in the last six weeks; but we should perhaps add that these events have nothing to do with any decision rendered by the Supreme Court as a court, nor with any action performed by any member of the Supreme Court in his capacity as a Justice. We think it possible that our change of feeling is quite widely shared by thinking Canadians.

Unconstitutional?

A VERY serious constitutional question exists concerning P. C. 6444, adopted last December, kept secret from the public and the House of Commons (which was informed nevertheless that no secret Orders existed), used as the means of detaining and examining persons named by Mr. Gouzenko by methods wholly foreign to the ordinary judicial procedure of Canada, and finally revoked at the beginning of last week when no further use was contemplated of its extraordinary provisions.

P. C. 6444 was passed under the powers conferred upon the Governor-in-Council by the War Measures Act. These powers are quite explicitly defined. They are as follows, and ***they are not anything beyond what follows***: "The Governor-in-Council may do and authorize such acts and things, and make from time to time such orders and regulations, as he may by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection deem necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada." There is then enumerated a long list of particular matters about which the Governor-in-Council may perform such acts and make such orders, but every item in that list, and every other item not specifically mentioned, is limited by the phrase "as he may by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection deem necessary or advisable for the security" etc. No act is authorized to be performed, no order to be made, by the Governor-in-Council under the powers conferred by this Act, unless it is deemed necessary and advisable on account of real or apprehended war or insurrection.



"BROTHER!"

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Now the existence of war is not left to the discretion of the Governor-in-Council. He cannot act under the War Measures Act whenever he sees fit, and in any relation that he sees fit. The Act says also: "The issue of a proclamation by His Majesty, or under the authority of the Governor-in-Council, shall be conclusive evidence that war, invasion or insurrection, real or apprehended, exists." A war with Germany, Italy and Japan was duly proclaimed and existed in accordance with these terms; and anything that the Governor-in-Council deemed necessary *by reason of the existence of that war* could be done by the Governor-in-Council.

But can it be seriously argued that *by reason of the existence of the war with Germany, Italy and Japan*, it was necessary and advisable to suspend all the ordinary safeguards of justice in a case concerned with alleged violations of the Official Secrets Act for the benefit of Russia and after the war with Germany, Italy and Japan had long been brought to a successful conclusion? There is no other war by reason of which the Governor-in-Council could deem this action necessary. There is no war with Russia, real or apprehended; no such war is proclaimed, no such war is even expected. It is not enough that the Governor-in-Council may have deemed P. C. 6444 necessary for the defence of Canada; he must have deemed it necessary for the defence of Canada "by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection," and that war cannot possibly have been the proclaimed war with Germany, and there was no other war available to provide him with a reason.

We believe P. C. 6444 to have been absolutely unconstitutional, and we call upon the House of Commons, if it is in any way concerned about the liberties of the subjects of His Majesty who elected it, to see to it that the powers granted by the War Measures Act, which are ample enough in all conscience, shall not henceforth be exceeded.

CANADIAN SPRING

THIS is our spring! We have known others, true,
But never one like this. Now is the time
When April will be more than bud and shower,
More even than a young, shy-tilted moon;
When May will burn above the primrose dusk,
The lilac dawn, with light that never glows
Save in the soul which has known dark and storm
And blood poured out upon unyielding ground.

This is our spring! We shall smell earth again
And speak with trees. We shall hear urging water,
The wind of life and unforgotten things.
But, more than this, we shall feel space and time
Within our hearts, the universe our road,
And all the mountains of this little world
Will step to lead beyond the last bright stars.

GILEAN DOUGLAS

Canada (?) Day

THERE is no sense to the proposal to call July the First Canada Day instead of Dominion Day. That date in 1867 was not the beginning of Canada, which existed on June 30 of the same year and had existed for centuries before that. But it was the beginning of the Dominion, of which it brought the first four provinces together and established the framework within which the others have since joined them. That framework involved a very large increase in the power of self-government of the newly-created Dominion; indeed no further constitutional change has been necessary in order to accommodate the virtually complete self-government which we now enjoy.

The holiday is the celebration of an event. The event was the establishing of the Dominion. The holiday is and must remain Dominion Day.

Official Secrets

OUR advice to scientists, technologists and others who may feel disposed to put their skill and talents at the service of the Canadian Government in any capacity which would entitle them to have knowledge of governmental secrets and would thus bring them within the scope of the Official Secrets Act is, Don't do it, at any rate until that Act is amended.

Under that Act, it is not necessary to be convicted of having performed any specific action, in order to be condemned to the penalties of the Act. Anybody may be so condemned "if, from the circumstances of the case, or his conduct, or his known character as proved, it appears that his purpose was a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the state."

OF LEARNED TRAITORS

MARBLE, jasper and chrysoprase
  Deck the mansion of Ganderson;
Statues all of a Grecian grace,
  Tapestries bards might muse upon,
All the books of the good and wise,
  Radiant poem, golden fable;
But to the world's supreme surprise
  Ganderson *lives* in a filthy stable.

Knowing beauty of every blend,
  Knowing wisdom in verse and text,
Ganderson makes a sorry end.
  Is it strange that the world is vexed
When he joins in a traitor band,
  Knows the truth but prefers a lie?
—Ganderson's house is rich and grand
  But he *lives* in a noisome sty.

J. E. M.

Under that Act, it is not necessary to be proved to have communicated with an agent of a foreign power. Any person is deemed to have been in such communication (if he cannot prove the contrary, which is sometimes a trifle difficult) "if (1) he has either within or without Canada visited the address of an agent of a foreign power or consorted or associated with such agent; or (2) either within or without Canada, the name or address of, or any other information regarding, such an agent has been found in his possession, or has been supplied by him to any other person, or has been obtained by him from any other person." In this section an agent may be any person who "is reasonably suspected of being or having been employed by a foreign power either directly or indirectly for the purpose of committing an act, either within or without Canada, prejudicial to the safety or interests of the state."

It's a dangerous business, this knowing government secrets. It renders you liable to prosecution for having attended a cocktail party at the Russian Embassy in Ottawa, which could obviously be regarded as the address of a person (not necessarily the Ambassador) who is "reasonably suspected of being employed" etc. We are glad that we don't know any such secrets, and until the Act is amended we shall studiously avoid learning any. For if we did know any, we should clearly be in grave danger. We cannot deny that the name and address of, and other information concerning, the late Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy could at one time have been found in our possession, that it may have been supplied by us to other persons, and that it must have been obtained by us from some other person. That is what you get for hanging around the Press Gallery when the Russian Embassy is issuing invitations for a party

"O God, O Canada"

ONE of the conditions of the competition for the prize offered by the Hon. Russell T. Kelley for the best Canadian national song is that it shall include the words "Canada" and "God." It should be pointed out that this combination will not necessarily procure the result that Mr. Kelley is seeking. An admirable poem written many years ago contains the words "God" and "Montreal" in close juxtaposition several times; but the poem has never been used as a patriotic song by the people of Montreal and is probably not too well suited to that purpose.

Writers' Foundation

IT IS a fairly notorious fact that the highest excellence in literary or artistic achievement is not always accompanied by financial returns sufficient to put the achiever beyond the reach of want. Popular art is financially successful, but good art is not necessarily popular. This is particularly true in the case of Canada, in which country the literary or pictorial artist, if he seeks to serve his own people more especially, must content himself with a relatively small public.

In consequence there is always a possibility that authors and artists who have deserved well of the nation may find themselves in their old age, or even before attaining it, faced with the problems of poverty and want. And there is no Civil List, no system of government pensions, for their relief.

It is to meet this situation in the case of literary artists that the Canadian Writers' Foundation is about to seek the support of Canadians for the establishment of a substantial capital fund, the income from which will always be available for distribution to needy but deserving writers. The fund will be administered by a Board consisting of persons chosen from among the best known figures in education, literature, publishing and other cultural occupations. This is a very much more suitable method of dealing with the problem, in a country like Canada, than the method of leaving it to the state, which means in the long run the politicians; and the only other alternative seems to be that of leaving the needy author to starve or become dependent on casual private charity. The Foundation has already been engaged in this work for some years, but has had no guaranteed income and has had to depend on the current generosity of its supporters. Its use of the funds provided for it has been, we think, beyond criticism, and we earnestly hope that those Canadians who take pride in the literary achievement of their country will generously support this effort to ensure a happy old age for writers who have written well but not profitably.

VERNAL LUCUBRATION

THE oscin and the passerine
  Now nidulate in nemoral green;
On ramous boughs, gemmate of late,
The cernuous blossoms nictitate.
O'er fuscous and stramineous sod
Nascent ranunculaceae nod,
While hymenopterous susurration
Speaks errands of mellification.

New fulgor fills fuliginous skies;
From algid fen the vernal cries
Of saltant rana deave the ear,
While, by dearn wood and luculent mere,
From arborous nooks the veerys sing;
And see! Papilionid's awing!

From this, of course, you will deduce
That spring once more is on the loose.

E. K. C.

Canadian Fashions Have Become Major Industry

Quite a change from wartime models with restricted yardage is this ice-blue satin gown of Alfandri's, modelled for "Fashions in Canada."

Different, but equally effective is this Rae Hildebrand model in exquisite black Nylon — getting final approval from its designer.

You may be the type to wear this Maxine dinner dress of pajamas and matching full skirt (maroon and cream stripe) belted with gold.

By Elspeth Chisholm

LAST autumn Canada's fashion industry marked its coming-of-age with a national competition sponsored by the Montreal Dress Manufacturer's Guild in which ten thousand young Canadian designers submitted their original ideas for women's wardrobes. The excellent quality of the designs was a revelation to the judges, and it was a far cry from 1906 when the first dress was made for sale in Canada. The industry has grown through two wars, depression, labor troubles and wartime restrictions, until it now employs one hundred and sixty thousand people.

The maturity of this native industry has been recognized in many ways, including a National Film Board production in the "Canada Carries On" series, called "Fashions By Canada". The fashion industry is traced from the earliest days to the present, ending with the hopes of the Canadian woman for greater variety in style.

Until the beginning of the recent war, Canadian buyers and consumers chose fashions designed in New York, Paris, or other world fashion centres. It was not until wartime restrictions on imports forced Canadians back on their own resources, that the ingenuity of native designers came to the fore. Wartime dresses had to use only as much material as the W. P. T. B. would allow, but Canadian textiles were second to none in quality, and the designer produced many variations within the scope of the regulations.

This was the situation at the end of the war, but the time is in sight now when the Canadian woman can buy a new dress without pangs of conscience. And more important still, she can choose from Canadian designs and fabrics dresses with fine workmanship and that elusive quality style.

The Quebec Provincial School of Design is an example of the contribution made by such schools in developing the talents of young Canadians and bringing fresh ideas and new brains to the business.

Canada has had topflight designers for some time, however. Often they have been new Canadians, bringing their skills and knowledge of European fashions to this continent. There is Rae Hildebrande of Toronto; Lawrence Sperber of Montreal, who designed a fabulous black nylon evening dress especially for the film "Fashions By Canada;" Madame Yvel, whose specialty is Jersey, cleverly draped into becoming lines; Maurice Kushner, who gives the girl of average means a chance to wear good-looking office dresses, brightened by interesting accessories like buttons, belts and clips. Other names in Canadian fashions include Alfandri, Nagelyk, known for blouses; Betty-Maxine, a mother-daughter combination-Maxine makes dresses, Betty adds the hat.

But Canada has her own designers in a special field too. Hot summers and snowy winters have resulted in holiday clothes essentially suitable and attractive for outdoor wear in our climate and in resorts abroad too. Rose Marie Reid in Vancouver is already hailed in New York for her originality in bathing suit design. Gerhard Kennedy in Winnipeg is only one of the Canadian firms which provide ski clothes that are weatherproof and also eye-catching.

These Canadian products are in store for the teenager, the housewife, the office or factory worker — perhaps she can't afford to buy all the glamor she wants, but some of the styles will be within her means. All over Canada stores will have more variety in design and materials this season than have been seen for years—largely due to "Fashions By Canada".

National Film Board Photographs

Simplicity is the keynote of this yellow and black stripe jersey, by Madame Yvel, Montreal designer, who specializes in silk and wool jersey.

This black and white spring crepe gay with large bows is draped on a model by Grostern, Montreal.

Lights in position for the camera to shoot this Betty-Maxine pin-striped grey suit and hat.

Maurice Kushner, Montreal, uses accessories to give a moderate-price dress that certain "air".

Rose Marie Reid, Vancouver, shows how the bra of this new two-piece costume can be adjusted either to cover or to expose a lovely middle.

Expert tailoring, which is a combination of good design and good workmanship, distinguishes sport-togs by Gerhard Kennedy, Winnipeg designer (above).

Will There Be Enough? That Depends Upon You!

Everywhere in Europe there are thousands of children threatened with starvation unless we come to their aid, and out of our plenty, give to these in dire need.

By Margaret K. Zieman

"ALL WARS, just or unjust, disastrous or victorious, are waged against the Child." The truth of those words of Miss Eglantyne Jebb, who founded the Save the Children Fund in England in 1919 when four or five million children were living under the threat of postwar starvation, is even more pitifully evident in the plight of Europe's Children today. For nearly six long years, forced flight, separation from parents, homelessness, concentration camps, starvation, cold, terror, indescribable hardships were their lot. But war's suffering is now capped by the imminent threat of starvation in the wreckage of war's aftermath.

In many countries the Nazi occupation and pillage, joined to the ravages of war, have reduced livestock, destroyed farm machinery and robbed the land of its farm workers. Consequently Europe's wheat harvest last year was 20 million tons below the pre-war average, and there is no assurance that this year's crops will be adequate.

Under these conditions, children suffer most severely because their growing bodies are least able to resist the effects of malnutrition. The worst sufferers are children orphaned by the war, who were in concentration camps. Many of these have been rescued and are now in children's homes but they need special food and nursing. Everywhere rickets and tuberculosis are rampant among the child population. In Poland alone, close to three million children, out of a population of 22 million, need assistance. Seventy per cent of those children are tubercular and the number of those maimed through bombing or exploding mines is extremely high.

The starvation and disease among Europe's children is the most urgent and immediate need that must be met. But they also need clothing; many of them have no shoes, nothing but rags for clothing. Where possible, children are restored to their parents. However, there are still thousands of others without homes, living as best they can, by begging, stealing or hunting through the garbage. These must be helped; if possible restored to home and family life and the security of being loved and cared for.

You can help to give at least some of these children the rights they have lost — not only food and clothing, not only shelter, but a feeling of security, to know how to laugh and play again—the most precious heritage of childhood. They are what these child victims of war have lost in their long night of suffering. We must save them and try to restore to them a normal childhood, for they are the foundation of the future of Europe. Without our assistance the world's mentally and physically diseased children will be ripe for a new Hitler, or indeed anyone who offers some flimsy substitute for that which they have lost.

You can help through the Save the Children Fund in Canada — by contributing some part, large or small, to the quarter of a million dollars, which the organization is trying to raise at the present time to pay for the purchase in England of 175 tons of food, army rations held by the British Food Ministry which are too small to be put on the civilian ration list. It consists of concentrated foods, which are being shipped immediately to Europe, for the need is urgent and cannot wait until food is collected and sent from Canada. But Canadian funds sent to Britain to buy food for Europe will establish credits of Canadian money in England, which in turn can be used by the British to purchase food and clothing in Canada for British children. Make all donations payable to the Save the Children Fund, 113 Maitland St., Toronto. S. C. F. workers in Europe are in cooperation with U.N.R.R.A. and the International Red Cross and there is no duplication of the work done.

The appeal is to give now, whatever your contribution. If you feel you would like to have a greater part in this work and sponsor a better life for one particular child—$25.00 takes care of one child for six months. You'll receive his picture and details of his life. You can correspond with him, send parcels and establish personal contact. Such sponsorship of any one of the 30,000 children whose names are listed with the S. C. F. is especially appropriate for a group undertaking. You can arrange for such sponsorship by sending your $25 to the Fund's Headquarters in Toronto.

Food rations in Europe are so low that in many places hungry children crowd around Allied camp garbage cans in search of scraps of food.

Safe from the terror—but likely prey for tuberculosis, unless they can be given additional body-building foods.

Happy, despite their rags, but remember, this is spring! You can send donations of children's clothing to S.C.F.

This child has forgotten how to laugh and play. We must restore a normal childhood to many thousands like him.

Soviet Ambitions Stem From Old Panslavism

By FRANCIS X. CHAUVIN

Is Bolshevism a sort of messianism? In this article, his third on Russia to appear in Saturday Night, Mr. Chauvin presents an objective discovery: the Russian patriotic mysticism. But he analyzes history in a manner that carries a good deal of conviction.

He says that we have only started to understand Russia. Stalin is only a link in a long chain of Panslavism. The writer sets forth the idea that the Russian is collectivist by instinct, and his quotations from various authors bear on facts that have a striking relation to current events.

IT was not until the world was face to face with the portentous events of World War II, and with the situations which have developed since victory, that serious efforts were made to *discover* the Colossus who occupies more than one-sixth of the globe, whose wealth in human, natural and industrial resources is almost beyond description, and whose territorial and maritime bases of operations give him contact with the countries of three continents. This discovery is almost complete now, but it was the fortuitous result of a sort of accidental concourse of atoms.

Because the world was ignorant of historic Russia, knowing virtually—or comparatively—nothing about her, men very naturally held most contradictory opinions about contemporary Russia, that is—and especially—about the Russia of Lenin and Stalin. For some, the U. S. S. R. was the efflorescence of a new civilization, the beacon that must serve as guide to mankind; for others, the Soviet Union was a country of disorder, famine and despair, whose populations only awaited the first opportunity and the first storm to pulverize a detested tyranny.

These contradictory opinions placed, in a general way, men into two antagonistic camps: the partisans and the adversaries of collectivism. And these camps have not been disbanded. We still have, on the one hand, those who attribute the power of the Soviets to the merits of Bolshevism, and on the other, those who are almost frantically trying to reassure themselves on the peril which that power incarnates. Between these two antagonists stands the impartial analyst who must sift the facts, examine them in the light of history—which includes everything—and endeavor to unearth the truth, the bare truth.

Success

One fact stands out in the history of contemporary Russia, and it is this: the Soviet Revolution has been a success. One only has to look at the Muscovite Empire during the last period of Czarism to realize that. That Empire contained within itself all the elements of death. All was in a state of disintegration. The disaster of 1905 (Russo-Japanese War), which was caused by interior disorganization and by the progressive enfeeblement of the public spirit, had inflicted upon the nation cruel diminutions of prestige. In the world, the Empire of Nicholas II had completely lost the exceptional position which Alexander I had gained for it after the defeat of Napoleon in 1812. So that as early as 1905, the world could hear the rumbles of revolt. Even those who were most loyal to the reigning dynasty were already yearning for a rebirth of the State, were praying for political transformations that would restore to "Mother Russia" the first rank among the great powers. (Alexander the First was the arbiter of the destinies of Europe after 1812). In 1905, the officers of Rojestvensky's ill-fated squadron clenched their fists repeating; "There must be an end to this." Later, when the Great War had furnished further proofs of the weakness of the State, bourgeois, nobles and grand-dukes were among the first to hope for a reform that would heal the wounds which their pride had suffered.

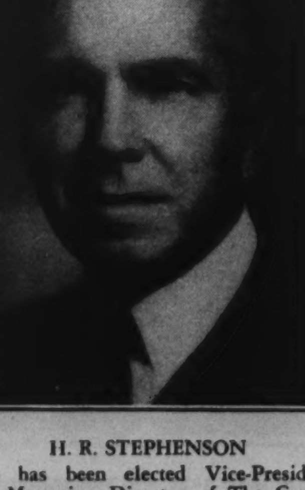
Wounded Ego

In the face of these facts, it is reasonable to conclude that it was Slav pride that made possible the Bolshevik régime, with all its inhuman constraints. It was to appease that pride, wounded by the decadence of the Imperial State, that the peoples of the steppes accepted the great social upheaval accomplished by the Soviet State. Lenin was fully conscious of this when he declared: "Our intervention must be considered as a new appeal to the Varings". And when he spoke of the Russians, it was his habit to say: "I shall excite their patriotic prurience, and they will forget that they suffer."

But Lenin, himself a pacifist, knew that a revolutionary must before all be a soldier, and when he was planning to subjugate the Russian Empire, he knew that it could be achieved only by the sword. A few months before the October Revolution he wrote: "So far as I am concerned, I am a pacifist only when that can harm the capitalistic states . . . . but if I ever get hold of Russia, then I will be the opposite of a pacifist. When Russia shall have become Bolshevik, we will be the Russian patriots, and we will not hesitate to fight with our neighbors, if the interests of the country and of the revolution so demand".

Revenge

And therein is found the whole psychology of the Russian mind, as fashioned by Bolshevism. At the outset the Revolution took the form of national revenge, a revenge that seemed to exclude the social and economic system of which it professed to be the champion. And, step by step, that doctrine was sacrificed to the historic mission, or rather, the doctrine was transformed into a sort of mysticism capable of restoring to Muscovite imperialism all its strength. For it is not to be assumed that Bolshevism is Marxism. Indeed, the Revolution of '17 borrowed a great deal from Marxism, but only because the social and political theories of Karl Marx contain the most efficient instruments with which to subvert an Empire down to its very fundamentals. Bolshevism is some-



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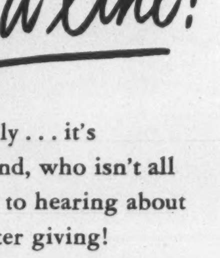

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thing else. It is a national religion; it is a patriotic mysticism.

It is this national religion, this patriotic mysticism which we see in action in Moscow today. From the very start Bolshevism made it its mission to rebuild the Russian Empire and to regain the lost conquests. To that end, Brest-Litvosk was merely a compromise between Soviet power and imperialism, as *Pravda* wrote, March 3, 1928. In the same article *Pravda* added significantly: "As in the case of the peace of Brest-Litovsk, all the 'pacific' relations of a socialist State with its imperialist entourage is a compromise of a character peculiar to that entourage. But the compromise also destroys the imperialists".

Mission of Imperialism

Thus, the mission of Russia was first and foremost to regenerate Russia, to give new strength to her imperialism, and to bring to full realization the ambitions of Panslavism under the cover of, and with the aid of, a revolutionary doctrine which could be transformed into a war machine singularly effective against foreign states.

In this work of restoration, Lenin, and after him Stalin, did not have to go beyond the frontiers of his own country to find an example of a method of rebuilding a fallen and decadent empire. Did not Peter the Great, remembering the disaster of Narva (1582), launch himself into a program of industrialization with a view to rehabilitating the Muscovite nation? Lenin did not have to be a "marxist" to feel the need of doing as much after Brest-Litovsk. He knew that Russia had in reserve immense natural resources, and that those resources only had to be developed in order to gain the upper status in the universe. The N.E.P. (New Economic Policy) of 1921 was the first step in that direction; Stalin's successive Five Year Plans have followed in logical sequence. Shortly before he died (1924) Lenin defined the duties of his successors in these words: "Russia is a world by herself. It will be your task to see that this world brings all the power of its weight in the balance of forces."

War Machine

In order to build that massive industrial machine for war and conquest, Stalin only had to apply the tensity of his purposes and the insensibility of his means. This he did, and the world today does not have to pause in order to measure the extent of his power. The military power of the Soviets, acquired independently of a social theory, lies in the material riches, hitherto hardly developed, of an empire three times as vast as the U.S.A. and whose destiny is, after the Rurik legend, to lay the foundation of a world dominion.

We have barely discovered Russia, and we have discovered her fortuitously. But what is the aim of that new Muscovite patriotism, in its ambition to become the centre of a new humanity? Where does the fanaticism of a rejuvenated people, who has in its veins the acridity of barbarian blood, hope to stop? This writer has given the matter deep consideration, and he has come to the conclusion—easily substantiated—that Bolshevism in the eyes of its authors and tenants is a sort of messianism.

Russia, believing her origin to be messianic, considers herself the annunciatrix of the regeneration of the world. As a preliminary to this mission, she has destroyed all that stood in her path: Hellenic culture, the Latin world, Christian civilization. She now relies on forts, fleets and fortresses, and therein is found the antagonism between her and the spiritual tradition of which Westerners are the depositaries. Can we not see that antagonism vividly manifested in Iran, Manchuria, Yugoslavia, and behind that "iron curtain" to which Churchill referred?

Neo-Scythianism

At this point, I find myself obliged to make a grave philosophical observation, based on historical facts: It is always upon the Scythianism of the ancient days that ideologies which exalt the virgin ardor of peoples who build their superiority on the supposed decadence of cultured races find their basis. It is this Scythianism which constitutes the common fund upon which Russia draws for her nationalistic aspirations. Hence her declamations against the "rotten Occident". Did not Doistoievsky write: "Do you know that at present there exists only one divinizing people, the only people called upon to rejuvenate the world and to save it in the name of a new God? That people is the Russian people." ("The Possessed"). Stalin's sombre faith springs from that messianism.

There is no difference between the despotism of the Czars and the Communism of Stalin. For the Russian, the person does not exist. The Russian recognizes only one "pride"—and that is collectivism. Russia is communist by instinct. She is closer to the absolutism of the Tartars than to the communism of Karl Marx. Bolshevism is merely a means of attack against the rest of the world, which it hates and which it strives to destroy.

"The Tartars", wrote Rousseau, "will eventually become our masters. That revolution, to me, seems inevitable".

On September 15, 1870, Renan, renowned French philosopher and historian said ("Revue des Deux Mondes") Russia looms as a danger only if the rest of Europe leaves her to the false idea that she can bring under control the barbarian peoples of Central Asia, peoples who are totally impotent by themselves, but peoples who are susceptible to discipline and who, therefore, may easily group themselves under a Muscovite Genghis Khan."

Perhaps the day has come when Renan's fears must be read in Churchill warnings.

← Here are some of Malta's front-line children, for whom an appeal is being made in Ontario for funds to equip two children's hospitals on the George Cross Island. One result of the bombs and destruction that war wrought is widespread tuberculosis and infantile paralysis among the children of the island.

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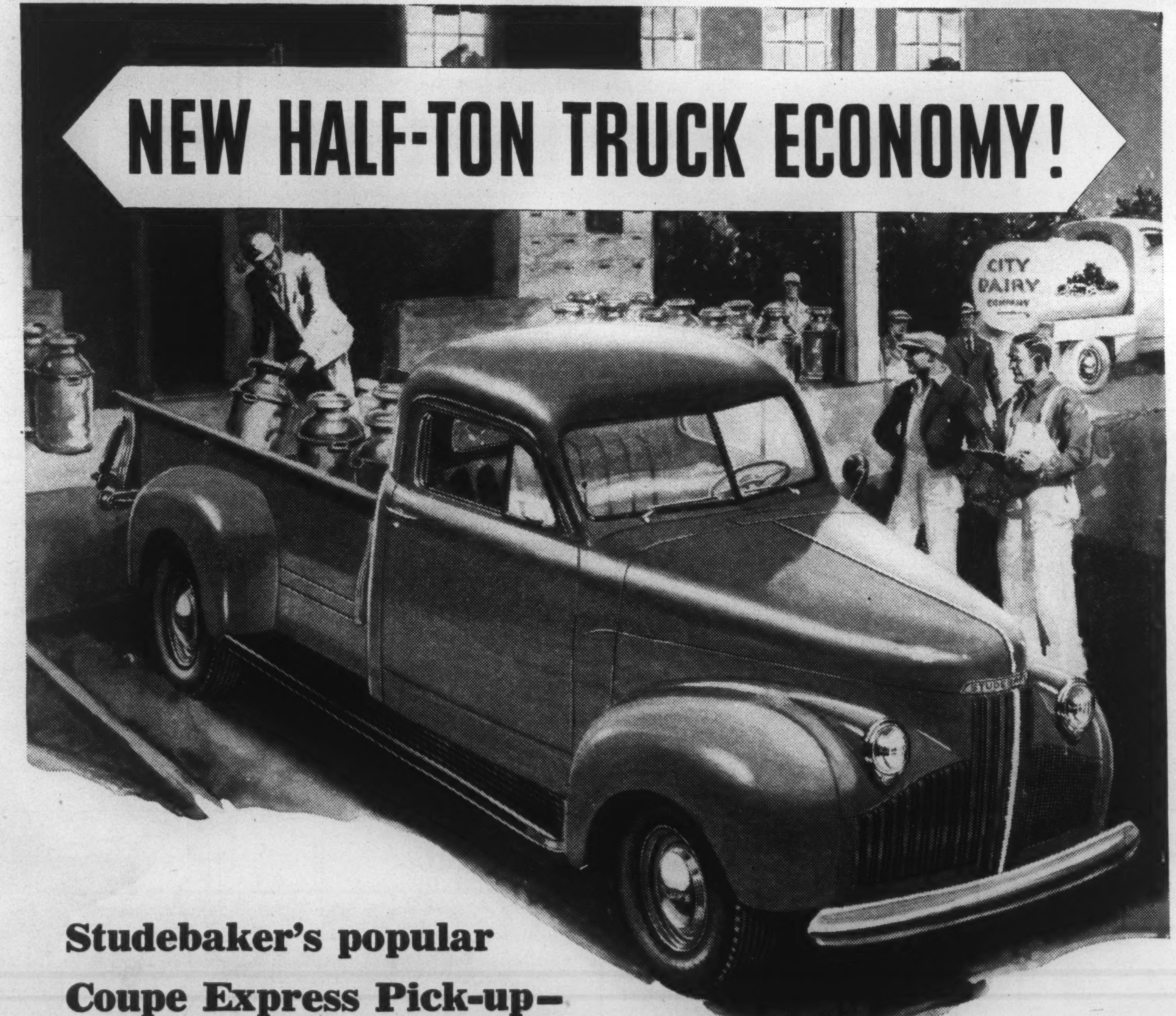

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OTTAWA LETTER

King Reproves Labor's Attitude As Likely to Foment Strife

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

FOR the first hour and a quarter, the submission made by the Canadian Congress of Labor to the Dominion Cabinet last Friday followed a familiar and undramatic pattern: the last fifteen minutes, however, are not likely to be soon forgotten by anyone who was present at the time in the crowded Railway Committee Room — the largest hall apart from the two legislative Chambers on Parliament Hill.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King, not easily moved after nearly half a century of public life, unburdened his soul of some pretty strong sentiments. To put it plainly, he read a lecture to the labor leaders for their manner of presentation. Perhaps he was carried away somewhat by his feelings and forgot for the moment his political prudence. The Congress represents 300,000 workers and at least twice as many votes. But I doubt whether the Prime Minister was thinking about votes when he made his rebuke. He looked and sounded like a man with a message which insisted on finding immediate expression, whatever the consequences. And anyway, the labor leaders who filled the hall are used to plain talk. He may have risen, rather than fallen, in the estimation of the great majority. I don't know, because I didn't get their reactions.

I heard a newspaperman say afterwards, though, that the Prime Minister was getting more touchy as he grew older, that he couldn't take criticism the way he used to. But I think any fair-minded observer would have granted that you couldn't blame him on this occasion for blowing off a little steam. The Canadian Congress of Labor had asked for it.

The same fair-minded observer would have said that a very large part of the memorandum which the Congress presented to the government was a fair and constructive document. But, as is the manner of those anxious to make a strong case, the draftsmen of it had made two or three statements which simply won't stand up under objective examination. One can say that much without being accused of being a hide-bound Liberal supporter.

This tendency on the part of those who present briefs to toss in the odd exaggeration or unfairness, whether deliberately or in their enthusiasm, is so common that perhaps on the whole the wisest policy is just to discount and ignore it. But something or other about this brief touched Mr. Mackenzie King to the quick, and nobody can say that he didn't produce a few minutes of eloquent righteous indignation. Also, he re-stated in a few words his whole social and spiritual philosophy. Anyone who is interested in the personality of Canada's Prime Minister would have found those few minutes particularly revealing.

Pugnacious Approach

Mr. King's main point, I think, was that in approaching the government and telling them flatly that they had done nothing about postwar problems the Congress was being antagonistic, was provoking anger and stirring up unnecessary strife and feeling. By extension he pointed out that it was in just this way that industrial strife started, — and international strife, for that matter. As a lifelong conciliator and peacemaker, ironically enough but naturally enough, the one time Mr. King sees red is when he sees persons adopting policies which widen the breach between people, start misunderstandings and set the stage for further disruption. Evidently he scented the beginnings of such a policy here. To an outsider like myself the spark which set off Friday's explosion was a small one. But not knowing exactly what had gone before, I couldn't judge. I was told that the Congress had made some pretty stiff charges two years ago, and that while the Cabinet hadn't reacted at the time, they had remembered the incident.

From the biological standpoint, the most interesting feature of the brief address was the Prime Minister's restatement of his social and spiritual faith.

His mind went back to the problems which arose after the last war. He was thinking of the principles he enunciated in his book "Industry and Humanity". He told the packed hall of labor leaders, in language more reminiscent of the Sunday School or Presbyterian pulpit than the Railway Committee Room, of the way in which he sought for a basic principle to govern the relations between man and man, if industrial strife was to be overcome, and how he had found it in a very strange place, namely, in considering the construction and nature of a sun-dial!

In that ingenious instrument the Prime Minister found a philosophy, namely that if the style or gnomon was properly placed so that it always pointed to the North Star it was "irrefutable evidence of a perfect order and a complete harmony in all that pertains to Time and Space throughout the physical universe."

The Prime Minister went on to say that he sought for an order underlying the *social* relations of *man and nations*, and he had found it, he believed, in a new attitude, an attitude of Faith instead of the time-worn attitude of Fear. As he had said in his book, "A belief in our fellow men equal to that which we have in ourselves is all that is necessary to remove the *human blindness* which for so long has made us strangers to one another, and ofttimes enemies as well." He went on to say that a right attitude of the parties was essential — an attitude of mutual confidence and constructive good-will.

Moral Concepts

I looked around the room at this stage and wondered whether these high moral concepts were stirring or wearying the delegates, whether like the farmers in "The Birds of Killingworth" they had no faith in the fine-spun sentiment, or whether they were really touched. The trouble with the modern world, Mr. Mackenzie King said, was that we stressed property and material things, and didn't give due attention to spiritual values. He reminded the delegates of the two destructive wars the world had recently suffered, and said that if there wasn't a profound change of heart it wouldn't be a question as to whether there would be a lot of unemployment and suffering, but whether all but a scattered few of humanity wouldn't be dead.

The Prime Minister had begun quietly, slowly and in an expository vein, but when he really warmed up to this theme, very dear to his heart, he was about as eloquent as I have ever heard him. Those who have seen him only at perfunctory addresses reading from interminable scripts have no idea how effective he can be when he throws away his notes and speaks from the bottom of his heart.

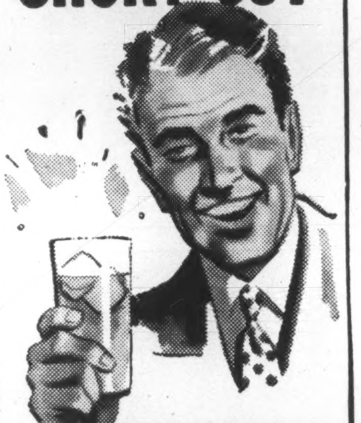
The chief Congress spokesmen, Messrs. Mosher and Conroy, were taken aback by the outburst, and for all I know may have been muttering to themselves, "We didn't realize he was loaded." When Mr. King sat down, Pat Conroy rose and made the very reasonable observation that an exchange of views, even if they disagreed, wasn't going to do any harm, adding that he and Mr. Mosher wouldn't be serving the public and their people if they didn't express their convictions on the substantial problems. This was all to the good, and the meeting might have ended more amicably, but he inadvertently made another break. He said it this way:

"We would not be serving the public and our people if we did not come here and tell the truth in frank, perhaps brutal, working class language."

This brought Mr. Mackenzie King to his feet again, and he scored another palpable point: "I don't regard 'brutal' as working class language. I haven't found it so except in this one instance."

Fortunately at this stage it was one o'clock and the Cabinet had duties elsewhere, so the meeting broke up. Mr. Mosher had the last word, possibly, in a press statement in which he said that he was neither angered, saddened or perturbed by his (Mr. King's) remarks or the tone in which he spoke. "We will leave it to the workers of Canada to decide who is in the right." Just the same, I'm willing to bet that the Prime Minister's words will not be soon forgotten by those who were present.

SHORT CUT



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OTTAWA LETTER

King Reproves Labor's Attitude As Likely to Foment Strife

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

FOR the first hour and a quarter, the submission made by the Canadian Congress of Labor to the Dominion Cabinet last Friday followed a familiar and undramatic pattern: the last fifteen minutes, however, are not likely to be soon forgotten by anyone who was present at the time in the crowded Railway Committee Room — the largest hall apart from the two legislative Chambers on Parliament Hill.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King, not easily moved after nearly half a century of public life, unburdened his soul of some pretty strong sentiments. To put it plainly, he read a lecture to the labor leaders for their manner of presentation. Perhaps he was carried away somewhat by his feelings and forgot for the moment his political prudence. The Congress represents 300,000 workers and at least twice as many votes. But I doubt whether the Prime Minister was thinking about votes when he made his rebuke. He looked and sounded like a man with a message which insisted on finding immediate expression, whatever the consequences. And anyway, the labor leaders who filled the hall are used to plain talk. He may have risen, rather than fallen, in the estimation of the great majority. I don't know, because I didn't get their reactions.

I heard a newspaperman say afterwards, though, that the Prime Minister was getting more touchy as he grew older, that he couldn't take criticism the way he used to. But I think any fair-minded observer would have granted that you couldn't blame him on this occasion for blowing off a little steam. The Canadian Congress of Labor had asked for it.

The same fair-minded observer would have said that a very large part of the memorandum which the Congress presented to the government was a fair and constructive document. But, as is the manner of those anxious to make a strong case, the draftsmen of it had made two or three statements which simply won't stand up under objective examination. One can say that much without being accused of being a hide-bound Liberal supporter.

This tendency on the part of those who present briefs to toss in the odd exaggeration or unfairness, whether deliberately or in their enthusiasm, is so common that perhaps on the whole the wisest policy is just to discount and ignore it. But something or other about this brief touched Mr. Mackenzie King to the quick, and nobody can say that he didn't produce a few minutes of eloquent righteous indignation. Also, he re-stated in a few words his whole social and spiritual philosophy. Anyone who is interested in the personality of Canada's Prime Minister would have found those few minutes particularly revealing.

Pugnacious Approach

Mr. King's main point, I think, was that in approaching the government and telling them flatly that they had done nothing about postwar problems the Congress was being antagonistic, was provoking anger and stirring up unnecessary strife and feeling. By extension he pointed out that it was in just this way that industrial strife started, — and international strife, for that matter. As a lifelong conciliator and peacemaker, ironically enough but naturally enough, the one time Mr. King sees red is when he sees persons adopting policies which widen the breach between people, start misunderstandings and set the stage for further disruption. Evidently he scented the beginnings of such a policy here. To an outsider like myself the spark which set off Friday's explosion was a small one. But not knowing exactly what had gone before, I couldn't judge. I was told that the Congress had made some pretty stiff charges two years ago, and that while the Cabinet hadn't reacted at the time, they had remembered the incident.

From the biological standpoint, the most interesting feature of the brief address was the Prime Minister's restatement of his social and spiritual faith.

His mind went back to the problems which arose after the last war. He was thinking of the principles he enunciated in his book "Industry and Humanity". He told the packed hall of labor leaders, in language more reminiscent of the Sunday School or Presbyterian pulpit than the Railway Committee Room, of the way in which he sought for a basic principle to govern the relations between man and man, if industrial strife was to be overcome, and how he had found it in a very strange place, namely, in considering the construction and nature of a sun-dial!

In that ingenious instrument the Prime Minister found a philosophy, namely that if the style or gnomon was properly placed so that it always pointed to the North Star it was "irrefutable evidence of a perfect order and a complete harmony in all that pertains to Time and Space throughout the physical universe."

The Prime Minister went on to say that he sought for an order underlying the *social* relations of *man and nations,* and he had found it, he believed, in a new attitude, an attitude of Faith instead of the time-worn attitude of Fear. As he had said in his book, "A belief in our fellow men equal to that which we have in ourselves is all that is necessary to remove the *human blindness* which for so long has made us strangers to one another, and ofttimes enemies as well." He went on to say that a right attitude of the parties was essential — an attitude of mutual confidence and constructive good-will.

Moral Concepts

I looked around the room at this stage and wondered whether these high moral concepts were stirring or wearying the delegates, whether like the farmers in "The Birds of Killingworth" they had no faith in the fine-spun sentiment, or whether they were really touched. The trouble with the modern world, Mr. Mackenzie King said, was that we stressed property and material things, and didn't give due attention to spiritual values. He reminded the delegates of the two destructive wars the world had recently suffered, and said that if there wasn't a profound change of heart it wouldn't be a question as to whether there would be a lot of unemployment and suffering, but whether all but a scattered few of humanity wouldn't be dead.

The Prime Minister had begun quietly, slowly and in an expository vein, but when he really warmed up to this theme, very dear to his heart, he was about as eloquent as I have ever heard him. Those who have seen him only at perfunctory addresses reading from interminable scripts have no idea how effective he can be when he throws away his notes and speaks from the bottom of his heart.

The chief Congress spokesmen, Messrs. Mosher and Conroy, were taken aback by the outburst, and for all I know may have been muttering to themselves, "We didn't realize he was loaded." When Mr. King sat down, Pat Conroy rose and made the very reasonable observation that an exchange of views, even if they disagreed, wasn't going to do any harm, adding that he and Mr. Mosher wouldn't be serving the public and their people if they didn't express their convictions on the substantial problems. This was all to the good, and the meeting might have ended more amicably, but he inadvertently made another break. He said it this way:

"We would not be serving the public and our people if we did not come here and tell the truth in frank, perhaps brutal, working class language."

This brought Mr. Mackenzie King to his feet again, and he scored another palpable point: "I don't regard 'brutal' as working class language. I haven't found it so except in this one instance."

Fortunately at this stage it was one o'clock and the Cabinet had duties elsewhere, so the meeting broke up. Mr. Mosher had the last word, possibly, in a press statement in which he said that he was neither angered, saddened or perturbed by his (Mr. King's) remarks or the tone in which he spoke. "We will leave it to the workers of Canada to decide who is in the right." Just the same, I'm willing to bet that the Prime Minister's words will not be soon forgotten by those who were present.

SHORT CUT

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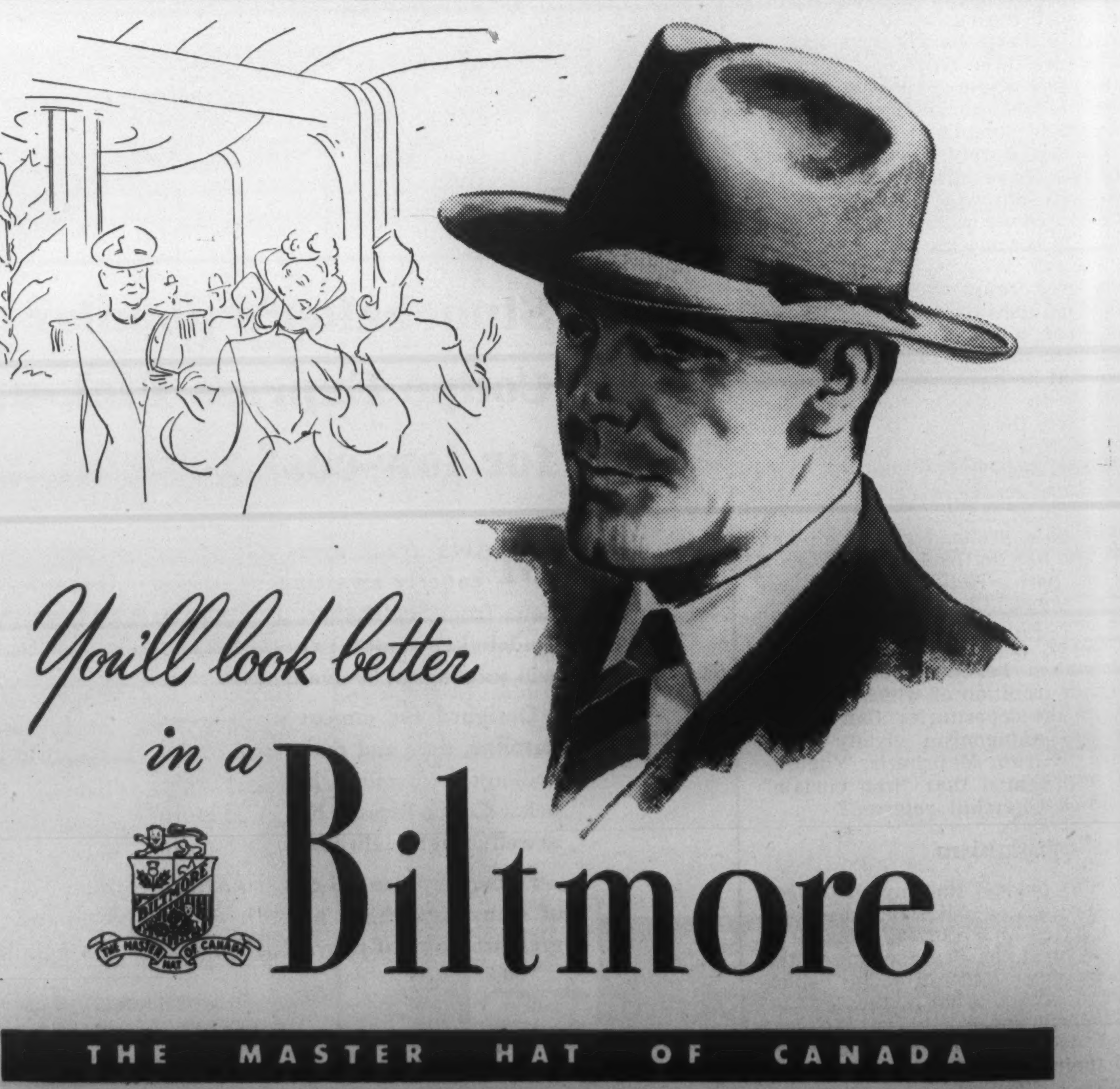
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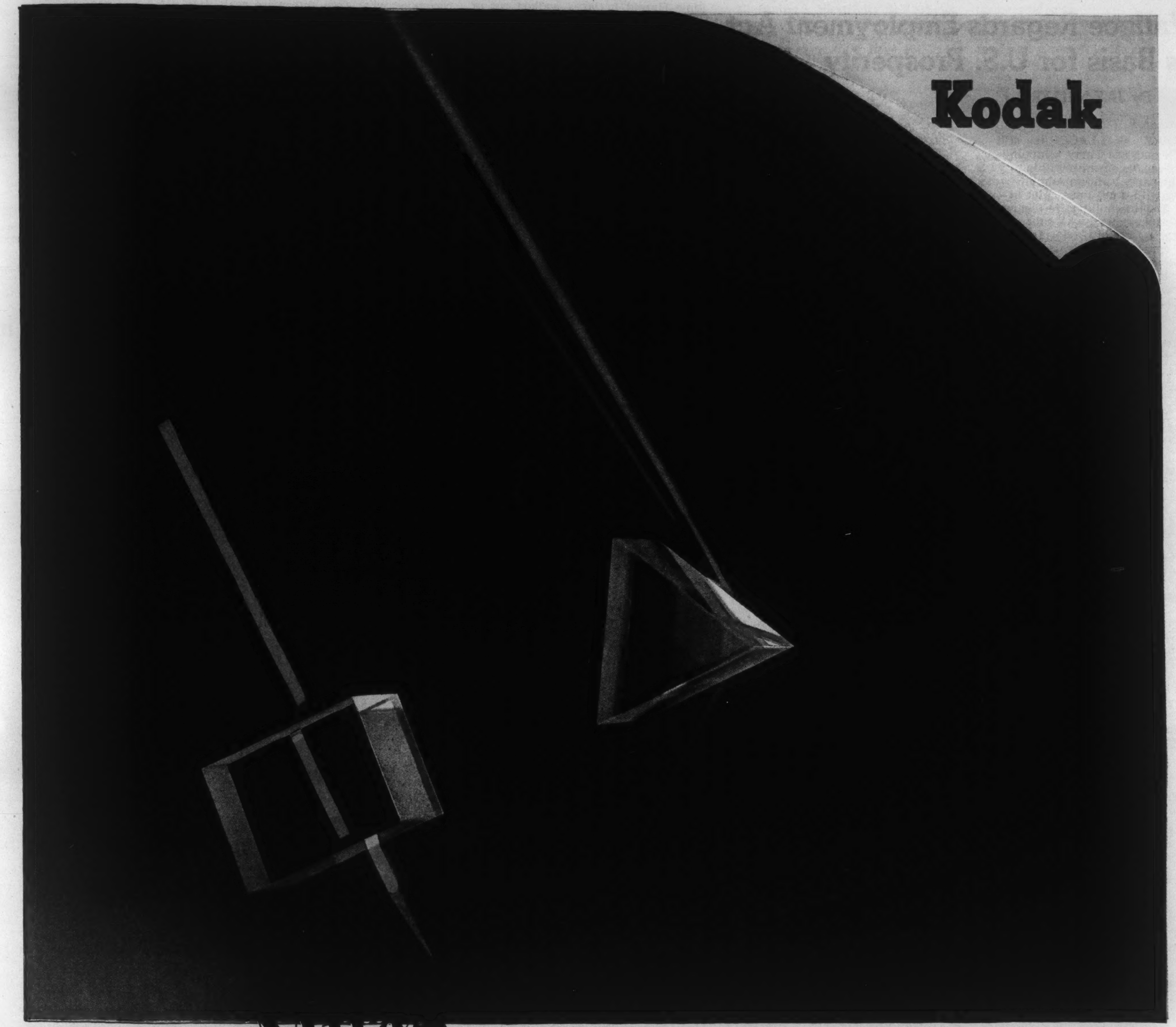

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Wallace Regards Employment Act As Basis for U.S. Prosperity

By JAY MILLER

Washington, D.C.

HENRY WALLACE is still a Democratic Party whipping boy whenever his enemies within or without the party want an Administration leader with a left-wing taint to chastise. Yet this millionaire farmer and farm-paper editor, who enhanced his fortune by scientific development of seed corn, and whose son is on the way to making a fortune in his own right by finding a way to make hens lay more eggs, is a most vociferous champion of the free enterprise system.

Mr. Wallace has changed his slogan from "60 million jobs" to "maximum production and maximum employment," in keeping with the terms of the full employment bill as passed by Congress and made the law of the land. True it was not the broad scale bill that President Truman wanted, but Mr. Wallace is confident that the Employment Act of 1946 is the vehicle that can enable American business, labor and agriculture to thrive and prosper under free enterprise and assure jobs for Americans.

Despite a determination of his opponents to keep alive the fact that he long has spearheaded the extreme Liberal wing of the Democratic Party, Mr. Wallace is earning his laurels as Secretary of Commerce. He has been given recognition, somewhat grudgingly perhaps, for trying to do a job in that Department. And he has been revealed as an earnest champion of small business.

Latest evidence of this was his recommendation that the Social Security program (of which more later in this article) be broadened to include all employed persons, including small businessmen.

"There is no more justification for the exclusion of some sections of our population from social security than for their exclusion from the advantages of public education," he reasoned.

It is debatable to what extent Mr. Wallace's efforts to improve the functions of the Commerce Department will enhance his political fortunes. Business may give credit for some forward departmental developments to the grinning Iowan with the windswept hair, but it reveals a long memory on his left-wing political affiliations.

It is also fully aware that Mr. Wallace has political strength in these affiliations. There was talk at the time Harold L. Ickes walked out of the Interior Secretaryship that Wallace would follow him and the two would mobilize Liberal forces. Mr. Wallace weathered the Ickes incident and is still a most active Secretary of Commerce. Only last week he appeared before the Miami Chamber of Commerce to report progress and plans of his Department.

Also indicative of his status in party councils was his appearance with President Truman as a Jackson Day dinner speaker here in Washington.

Wallace is acknowledged to have put some pep into the Commerce Department. There has been criticism that he has injected some politics in the pep. Automotive concerns charge that he diluted price figures heavily in favor of the unions.

Streamliner

Wallace is continuing plans to streamline the department. He wants to name three new assistant secretaries, one for foreign trade, one for domestic commerce, and one in charge of small business. They are required, he contends, to give more effective attention to these three important fields. He has already done very well by himself in the acquisition of public relations assistants, having taken over three top men from the defunct War Production Board.

His political confidant and adviser is an astute lawyer, Harold Young, who serves as Solicitor of the Department of Commerce.

Wallace believes that the people of America passed the Full Employment Act, emasculated though it was, because Americans felt that they could no longer put up with the boom-and-bust cycle.

"We must strengthen our free enterprise system so that it can weather any storm," the Commerce Secretary exhorts.

He explains that the Full Employment Act is basically a simple declaration of policy. It states the continuing "policy and responsibility of the Federal Government . . . to coordinate and utilize all its plans, functions and resources for the purposes of creating and maintaining . . . conditions under which there will be afforded useful employment opportunities . . . for those able, willing and seeking to work."

He concedes that the Act cannot, by itself, bring about full production and full employment. Rather, he interprets it as a statement by the people of what they want, as a pledge calling for cooperation.

For it to be effective, he sees the need for joint effort of industry, agriculture, labor, and state and local governments. He allots a sizable responsibility to the Federal government under the act, declaring that it must work out a program, aimed at maximum production and employment — "which clarifies and coordinates all of its policies with respect to taxation, banking, credit and currency, monopoly, wages, hours and working conditions, foreign trade and investment, agriculture, education, housing, social security, use of natural resources, provision of public services and public works."

Planner

Mr. Wallace interprets this to mean that in planning in these fields, the federal government must "try to work in a direction that will promote better business, more useful jobs and a broader and steadier level of prosperity."

Mr. Wallace reveals, in this stated objective, why some of his critics label him a dreamer. President Truman has been trying ever since he took office a year ago to get Congress to pass what he regards as "must" legislation to solve reconversion problems, and few of the measures have passed the barrier erected by a coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans.

Mr. Wallace reiterates again and again his confidence in the free enterprise system. "We live in a free enterprise economy and we are determined to obtain it; and I sometimes think that while we give a great deal of lip service to free enterprise, we are not always ready to recognize what free enterprise really implies."

Then he proceeds to explain: "Under a free enterprise system, production and employment are a management job. The government cannot create them. It can help in their creation, to be sure. It can, and it must, do its best to bring about conditions in which there can be full production and full employment."

Under a free enterprise system, these things must flow out of the private economy, he declares, adding that the American economy "can provide the high levels of production and employment which are contemplated in the employment act."

Further, the Commerce Secretary

ORIENTAL ROSE VINE

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states his trust in the ability of better management, in business, agriculture, labor relations and government to cure any of our economic ills.

"The economic system may need adjustment here and there, but it does not need basic alterations—provided that the adjustment and improvement are made in time."

Mr. Wallace does not believe business must carry the full load. It has its job to do in producing and distributing the goods and services the country needs. It also must provide buying power to support these goods and services, and see to it that our basic productive facilities have steady growth.

However, Uncle Sam must carry his part of the load, part of it being to provide statistical information as a guidepost for business. He sees the Department of Commerce as an important source of factual information and critical analyses that business will require to plan for the future and to provide for more security against depressions.

Further than this, he believes there should be incentives, not only for labor, but also for the salaried worker, the salesman, the engineer, and for management staffs of American business. To this end, his Department has set up an incentives division, to check incentive systems now in use and to determine what kinds of incentives are needed.

"We have never been content with what we have; invariably, we pass the crest of a hill only to look on to the next one and determine to get there. In our effort to realize the aims of the Employment Act of 1946 we are simply taking one more of those great steps forward toward the attainment of the American ideal."

Mr. Wallace regards the Social Security Program and "other humanitarian legislation" passed by Congress in recent years as forward steps toward national insurance for old age and unemployment. If you seek a job in commerce and industry, in factories, mines, mills, shops, stores, offices, hotels and other places of business you must have a Social Security Account card. It is a record that you have an insurance account with the United States Government for federal old-age and survivors insurance.

Low Cost Public Health

An example of the Administration's current effort to broaden Social Security is the proposed Public Health Bill, which Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer of the Social Security Board has estimated would cost about three billion dollars annually. He figures the per capita cost at $27 with a coverage of 110,000,000 persons.

The bill, introduced by Senators Murray of Montana, Wagner of New York, and Dingell of Michigan, all Liberal Republicans, embodies President Truman's recommendation for a comprehensive public health program. It includes compulsory health insurance provision, grants-in-aid to States for public health services, maternal and child welfare care, and medical research.

Mr. Altmeyer has estimated the present civilian cost for health and medical services at four to five billion dollars annually, with public outlays covering only one fifth of the total. He denies the claims of private medical groups that the program would require a huge expenditure. He points out that his Board is now administering the old age and survivors insurance for about 2 per cent of contributions collected. He figures the health insurance program could be administered for about five percent of contributions collected.

Hearings on the Public Health Bill precipitated a row last week between Senator Murray, one of the bill sponsors, and Senator Robert Taft, Ohio Republican, who said the legislation was socialistic. Murray threatened to throw Taft out of the hearing room. Rough and ready, the incident showed how tempers can fray in an election year.

Senator Taft, while frequently long-winded and inclined to oppose new ideas, played a useful role in writing the Employment Act of 1946, about which Mr. Wallace is so enthusiastic. It is felt that had Senator Murray been more philosophical about the Ohioan's criticism, he might have won over Senator Taft.

Already there are indications that the American Medical Association, long-time opponent of anything "socialistic" in medicine, is willing to go part way on the proposal.

This one measure and the Murray-Taft incident tend to highlight divergences in political allegiance, all of which will come to a head during Congressional elections in November.

Henry Wallace can be expected to be a vehement spokesman for Democratic party candidates. Recently he advocated discipline for party members who failed to support party legislation.

It is in November that the vote-returns' straw-in-the-wind may indicate the political future of Henry Wallace.

• •

Sun Spots May Lead to More Storms

By DAVID G. JOHNSTON

The present sun spots may lead to an increase in thunderstorms this year, says Mr. Johnston. However, the chances of being struck by lightning are, the experts say, very slight.

THE present sun-spot activity may well lead to a greater than average number of thunderstorms this year and they will undoubtedly take toll of life and property. But it is some reassurance that figures over many years show that the chances of being struck by lightning are so small that they can almost be ignored.

The advice of experts who have studied hundreds of lightning fatalities is to get indoors if possible, but not to choose an isolated hut on a moor or open space. In one notable tragedy some years ago, 64 natives were killed together when lightning struck the hut in which they were sheltering near East London, South Africa.

If you are caught in a violent storm in the open, with no suitable shelter near, take advantage of any depression, trench or pit in the ground. Officially you are safest lying down, but remembering the rain that accompanies a thunderstorm, most people will prefer the ten-million-to-one chance of being struck by lightning. If you shelter under trees, smooth barked trees like holly and beech are safer than rough barked ones. No one knows exactly why, but statistics show smooth barked trees are rarely struck.

Lightning is electricity and follows the path of least resistance. This results in some freakish escapes. Over the course of years I have collected curious results in cases of people being struck by lightning.

Lightning struck a house at Marseilles and did no damage except removing every nail from a sofa.

A girl at Oise had every hair on her head shaved, but was otherwise unhurt. Cases of men with beards being shaved are not unusual; there was a case in Berlin in July, 1937. The strangest case was of a man who had every hair on his body removed, collected into a ball and embedded in his leg.

A New York man was thrown to the ground by lightning. The only damage was to his spectacles. The lenses were melted and the silver frame oxidized.

Metal articles on people struck by lightning are often highly magnetized and a watch is frequently stopped at the exact second of the stroke. When the ship "Eagle" was struck, every passenger on board found his watch stopped.

The carbon of a chimney is a good conductor, hence the frequency with which lightning comes down the chimney.

Sometimes the shock of being struck by lightning results in a cure. I know of a man suffering from sunstroke completely cured of blinding headaches by being struck. In another case at Tunbridge Wells, England, a paralytic was cured.

D. C. GASKIN

The purchase by Studebaker of one of the Dominion's largest war plants is announced by D. C. Gaskin, vice-president and general manager of The Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Ltd. Mr. Gaskin's disclosures explained extensive plans for the manufacture of Studebaker passenger cars and trucks in Canada. New equipment will be installed in the plant as soon as it is available. The company hopes to begin operations within a few months when employment will be created as rapidly as it is possible to do so. The factory, situated at Hamilton, Ontario covers an area of 300,000 square feet. Additional vacant property, adjoining the plant was purchased for future expansion.

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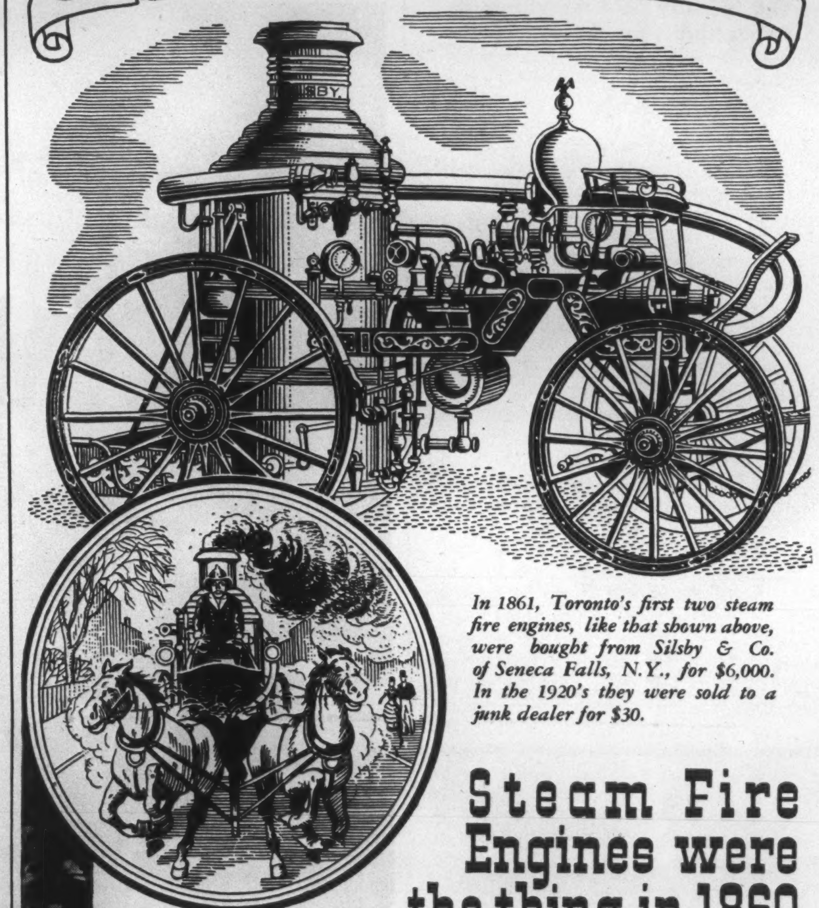

In 1861, Toronto's first two steam fire engines, like that shown above, were bought from Silsby & Co. of Seneca Falls, N.Y., for $6,000. In the 1920's they were sold to a junk dealer for $30.

Steam Fire Engines were the thing in 1860

BY the 1860's, Canadian cities had begun to acquire steam fire engines. Manual pumpers were still in use, however, and there was much jealousy between their crews and the steam fire engine companies.

Firemen still worked at their jobs between fires, and at first the nearest horses were commandeered to pull the steam engines.

Many Canadians will recall the excitement caused by the glittering, smoking fire engine with its clanging bell as its sturdy, straining horses trundled it at a gallop through the streets.

With improved water systems, steamers fell into disuse, but were re-commissioned as cities outgrew these systems.

When steam fire engines became general, GORE, founded in 1839 by men of the Gore District of Upper Canada, had already been serving property owners for almost a quarter of a century.

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Film Censor Should Be Pitied, Not Blamed

By A. J. ARNOLD

The censor's job is a nebulous task, says Mr. Arnold in this fourth article of a series on the motion picture industry. Every action of the censor in deciding what should or should not be seen by the film-going public is open to dispute, and the practice of grading films, where employed, usually gives rise to more controversies than it settles.

Self-censorship is imposed by the film industry through the Production Code Administration in Hollywood and is enforceable before a film is actually filmed. The industry also recognizes its responsibility to the community by organizing children's movie clubs which show specially selected film fare.

YOU'RE watching the latest screen attraction when suddenly you become aware that something is missing. Perhaps it was part of a scene between Joan Bennett and Dan Duryea, or maybe George Formby missed a few words in one of his funny songs or skipped an action. You may never notice the difference — but then again you may be the observant type. It therefore behooves us to offer an explanation.

Our first suggested cut might come under the heading "Loose conduct between men and women ...."; and as for Mr. Formby, we understand that he has a peculiar knack of being unwholesomely suggestive, whereas censorship authorities hold that "pictures should be clean and wholesome, and all features that tend to debase, etc..... should be eliminated."

There are numerous other general rulings which censors follow as closely as possible in passing or rejecting a motion picture or in calling for eliminations. These include such things as ridicule of religion, display of nudity, crimes and criminal methods, and prolonged love scenes. It often happens however that there is no cause to invoke any of these rulings. Instead, the international situation or a contrasting case of purely local politics may lead to the rejection of a film. It could also be caused by differing habits or manner of speech between the country where the picture was made and the locality where it is to be exhibited. In Britain, for example, the term "knocked up" merely means awakened, yet in this country it falls into the category of unsavory phrases and has to be eliminated. But sometimes all precedents must be set aside in ruling on a picture, for in one film a particular scene may appear lewd, while in another a similar sequence might be quite passable, when one considers what comes before and after. Depending upon the combination of scene and circumstance, saying "hell" may be perfectly in order in one instance, where it might have to be deleted in another.

Dual Control

We are advised that there is only one sure thing about censorship and that is its nebulous character. It would seem, therefore, that the censor is an individual "more to be pitied than censured".

Largely as a result of public pressure the film industry is today governed by what amounts to a dual control system. There is the pre-exhibition government censorship, whose workings we are now trying to explain, and there is also a self-imposed censorship, by the industry, effective before a picture is made.

Far from reducing the controversy over the movies, pre-exhibition censorship boards, which were introduced more than three decades ago, often serve to provide new avenues of conflict.

In Canada it can be said, however, that despite recurring controversy, a stable relationship has been developed between the various censor boards and the industry. Exhibition regulations do not vary to any great degree from province to province and every film must be approved by the appointed board. It is noted that a picture passed by one group of censors is usually given the nod by all, and similarly there is agreement when a movie is rejected.

What is probably the main point of difference in film approval methods among the provinces is that the Manitoba and Alberta boards practice the grading of films according to two classifications: "A" — adult, and "U" — universal. Films graded "A" are considered unsuitable for children and the idea is that the classification will act as a guide to parents in choosing film fare for their offspring. The rulings are not enforceable, however, and it is highly doubtful whether this system accomplishes its purpose.

In Manitoba, for example, the fact that grading is in effect did not prevent the attempt from being made last year in the legislature to pass a bill giving municipalities the right to stop children under 15 from attending any designated movie.

Grading is also practiced in Britain where there is one central group of censors, known as the National Board of Review. Its rulings are not arbitrary but in some cases local by-laws govern the showing of films. Even when it comes to the movies, however, Britishers do not like to have their individual liberties curtailed.

Protests

Recently a cinema operator in a small town outside of London tried to enforce the ruling on one particular "A" picture by refusing admission to children, it resulted in a storm of protests. Many people questioned his right to do this and the matter was finally taken to court for a settlement.

Even when grading is in effect the decision as to what pictures a child will or will not see rests entirely with the parent. Not only has enforcement of the censors' ruling been disputed but the very grading itself, where not enforceable, has been known to raise objections. In fact it is reported to be a result of such protests that grading was dropped in Ontario after having been tried for some time.

In certain specific and unmistakable cases the Ontario Censor Board does classify a film as unfit for children and these are so advertised when shown. Among recent films thus graded were "The Lost Weekend" and "Scarlet Street."

In the former case the "keep the children away" advertisement brought forth a storm of parental protest during the picture's first showing in Toronto, even though it was merely a suggestion rather than an order.

We are advised incidentally that

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pictures thus classified are not shown at children's matinees and it is reported that there is a move to rearrange Saturday afternoon programs so that any adult-type feature will be eliminated. Officials of the Canadian Motion Picture Distributors Association say that they are ready to take up and rectify any complaint about a specific picture or about the programs shown by a particular exhibitor. It often happens, however, that the people who are loudest in their protestations have never made a complaint to the proper authorities.

Children's Clubs

The movie industry does recognize a certain responsibility to the community and makes a positive contribution through the children's movie clubs which have been set up in many places. Specially selected screen fare, educational plugs and the idea of "running their own show" combine to make these groups very popular with the juvenile set.

Odeon Movie Clubs for Young Canadians, for example, already have a membership of about 30,000 young people between the ages of 6 to 14, organized into clubs in 25 theatres across the country. Famous Players have also reported that they have children's clubs organized in many of their affiliated theatres.

These clubs are not only worthy of support but of sponsorship by community organizations, so that they may be extended and used to far better advantage. The school or the church might become the home of a movie club where theatre facilities are not available.

Leaving the question of movies in the community, we shall now consider how the work of government censors has been greatly simplified by the film industry's self-imposition of a production code. Introduced in Hollywood by the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc. (now the Motion Picture Association of America), it prescribes restrictions covering every possible angle of immoral or unethical treatment of a movie subject.

Strict application of the code was made necessary as the result of a campaign for the improvement of the moral and social influences of the movies, conducted by religious and social groups in the United States.

Thus in 1934 its enforcement was placed in the hands of the Production Code Administration, a department of the association, and since that time it has been necessary to submit for approval every movie script or scenario *before* it could be made into a movie. Even if film companies or producers are not a member of the Motion Picture Association, they must still conform with the rulings of the code, because of the fact that the vast majority of theatres in Canada and the United States will not accept pictures for exhibition unless they have been approved by the P.C.A.

Everything Censored

Any piece of literature, be it a successful novel, a Broadway play or specially written screen story, must pass muster at the office of the Production Code Administration before it can be transferred to the screen.

It has been reliably reported that the latest job by the Production Code administrators was the transformation of "Forever Amber," the torrid tale of the day, into a rather temperate screen script. The original story has been so greatly expurgated that, according to *Variety,* the show-trade paper, there was some talk of not being able to use the original title in the film version.

In Canada the work of the P.C.A. has resulted in a tremendous reduction in the number of pictures rejected annually. Before the days of the production code the average number of rejects ranged annually between 80 and 100 and at one time they even reached as high as 300. In 1931, the year after the code was first introduced the number was reduced to 36. Five years later, after compliance with P. C. A. rulings was made compulsory, the figure dropped to 8 and since, has never gone higher.

There are always people who would impose greater restrictions on motion pictures. They complain about what they see and never give a thought to what they have been saved from seeing.

Although the number of rejected pictures is no longer very great there are still a great many in which changes are made at the censor's order before exhibition is permitted. In the year ended March 31, 1945, more than 150 films were subject to alteration in Ontario.

Altering a motion picture is far from being a simple matter. The censor cannot pick up a pair of scissors and cut out any objectionable part. The film remains the property of the distributor and the censor can merely recommend certain changes, taking care that the story continuity is not injured in any way. Where deletions are necessary the picture is returned to the film exchange for the cutting operation and then again submitted for the censor's approval.

Action and Reaction

Cries of more censorship on the part of the public-pressure people also produce a reverse demand on the part of the motion picture industry. Film men argue that theirs is the only industry and the only entertainment medium which is subject to censorship and the argument has often been raised that such censorship is unconstitutional.

In fact, in 1944, a Montreal theatre chain challenged the legality of the power of the Quebec censors to confiscate a film which had been condemned as immoral. A decision against the exhibitor was rendered by the Quebec courts and it was decided to take the matter to the Privy Council in London. Before this could be done, however, the Montreal chain was bought up by a larger Dominion-wide exhibitor outfit and the case was dropped.

There is no happy ending to this story because at this point the question of film censorship seems to remain in the insoluble class. What we would like to know, however, is which would produce greater repercussions—a further court test of the legality of censorship, or a public screening of all the deleted sections of motion pictures? We venture to guess that the latter would be the more productive though perhaps not most constructive of the two ideas

• •

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Down in the Louisiana swamp land two boys were caught operating a big moonshine still.

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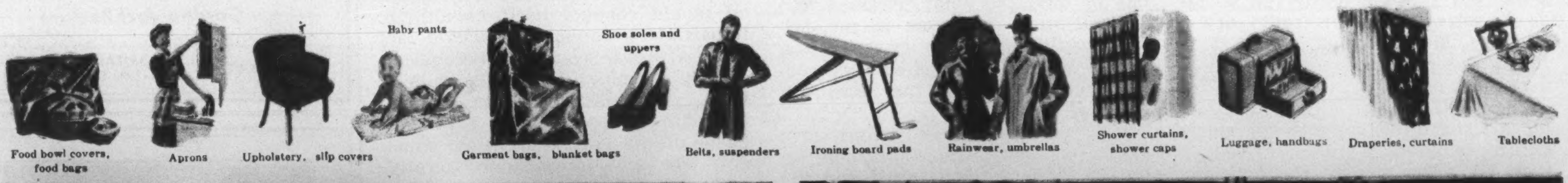
"Oh, he air in town this week," explained the older boy. "He's a settin' on the Grand Jury."



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THE WORLD TODAY

Watching the Council in Action; Its Strength and Weakness

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

NEW YORK is both wonderful and terrible. The Fifth Avenue shops must be the most fabulous show left in a world of misery. Broadway at Times Square must be the greatest outdoor fair on earth, a sort of glorified, permanent midway; some would say, a honky-tonk. The surging life and energy and productivity of the great city provide a fascinating show, but I would hardly go so far as a young Canadian radio artist, recently moved down there, who found the city the most "challenging" place on earth.

The real values of civilization, moral strength, community spirit and moderation, are not fostered by such big cities. Quite the opposite, these exert a constant corrupting influence. Of course, one may say, it is very pleasant to be corrupted. To that I would add: occasionally. A place to visit, and to marvel at, New York is no place to live. And no place for the United Nations delegates to keep in contact with the simple values of the hundreds of millions of people they represent.

While the news spotlight was on what "the Council" was debating day by day, and what decisions "the Council" took, a person in the gallery had before him essentially a group of personalities, which focussed more clearly as the discussion went on.

He found himself constantly assessing their action according to the position of the country and the type of government which they represented. And he saw displayed before him the limitations of the present fumbling rules of procedure of the Council, and even more, of its actual power in imposing its decisions.

Noble or Unreal?

At times one would get a sudden feeling of the nobility of this project. Here, before one, was the cabinet of the parliament of man (the Americans tend, more materialistically, to call it "the board of directors" of the world). But this impression would quickly fade, and be succeeded by a feeling that these proceedings being carried on before one's eyes were unreal. Could one believe that the really big problems of mankind were being settled here, around this table, in the full gaze of the world?

It was wonderful to sit there and hear and see a diminutive representative of a weak country talk up boldly to a big country, whose representative had just left the room in a pout. The little fellow was saying "we will consent to rest our complaint for the time being, if the big power will promise to do such-and-such; but if he breaks the rules, we will call him back again."

But was it real? Would it have much, if any, effect on the outcome? Was everything being discussed here in public, or were private agreements not made overnight, or during the four and five-day recesses as to how the speakers would proceed when they met round the Council table again.

It was against this sort of prearrangement, and indeed against the whole handling of the case, that the Australian representative, Col. Hodgson, the dour non-conformist of the Council, spoke out last Thusday. Heaven help the Council if it ever lacks such an outspoken nonconformist! I am afraid that, had Canada won this seat, her representative would not have raised his voice so clearly, to upset the carefully-nurtured "harmony" of the meeting.

Australia Made its Mark

Certainly I wouldn't take the position, as one or two press correspondents did, that the Australian was the only Council member who made sense all the way through. But there was a great deal to both his early argument, and his final explosion, the main lines of which I understand were laid down by his chief, Dr. Evatt, over the trans-Pacific telephone.

He had been the only Council member, besides Poland, to support the Russian argument for postponement in the early part of the debate. Now he was the only member to dare to censure Russia for leaving the Council table, and thus "prejudicing the work, the efficiency and the authority of the Council." But he had even stronger censure for the rest of the Council.

Here they were, he said, passing straight from a procedural question on postponement to a final resolution which purported to settle the case, without ever having decided to investigate it. What had happened to the original complaint of the Iranian Government about interference in her internal affairs by Soviet troops and agents, the complaint which had put this case on the agenda in London and again in New York?

They had never heard a word about it. They hadn't even discussed the Azerbaijanian problem. They hadn't had presented to them any impartially gathered facts on the whole Iranian problem, but had heard only the few which one of the interested parties (the Iranian) interpolated while they were supposed to be discussing the question of whether to postpone the case according to the Soviet request.

In Colonel Hodgson's (or Dr. Evatt's) opinion, the Security Council should conduct itself as a high, impartial tribunal. It should act only after a careful, methodical, orderly examination of all available facts. It should avoid, on the one hand, the polemics and hard language of the London meeting, which got one nowhere; and secretly-arranged "sawed-off" compromises, which smacked too much of the old diplomacy which they were supposed to be leaving behind.

It was reported that the day before, he had threatened to walk out of the closed Council meeting which was preparing this conciliatory "settlement."

The Security Council, the Australian asserted, had been faced with a serious challenge, and it had not met it. Therefore, he would not vote on the resolution, but would reserve the right up to May 6 — the final date set for Soviet evacuation — to still call for a complete examination of the facts of the Iranian case.

The only other member who approached the Australian in objectivity was the Netherlands representative, Foreign Minister VanKleffens. His character and his brief observations, always strictly to the point, made a strong impression on the work of the Council.

His answer to Hodgson's blast was that he appreciated the Australian point of view, and could claim that thoroughness was also a Dutch characteristic. He would see no shirking of difficulties by the Council, but he couldn't see the need of dealing with difficulties which, strictly speaking, did not need to be discussed.

Here we are getting to the real meaning of the whole discussion of the Iranian question in New York, and to an explanation of Secretary Byrnes' role, which in its way was even firmer than that of Colonel Hodgson.

Byrnes, Van Kleffens, the Egyptian Hassan, Sir Alexander Cadogan and the Mexican representative Najera, were all fighting participants. But they constantly had in mind the very definite limitations on the authority of the Council in carrying out a perfect solution, should they have been able to arrive at it through intensive study and discussion of the facts.

They were aiming at more limited objectives which they could really hope to attain, and did. The first and most important of these was to

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establish the right of the Council to free discussion of any complaint, be it "situation" or "dispute" (these are important words at Hunter College, along with "procedure" and "substance").

In the Rules Committee, whose work was going on simultaneously, the Soviets were still trying to ensure that unwanted complaints could be prevented by the big power veto from being discussed at all. The real fight in the Security Council, up to the Soviet walk-out, was over the question of whether the Iranian complaint could be put on the agenda at all, and after that skirmish was lost, on whether its substance could be discussed except when the Soviets were ready.

Byrnes Increased Stature

Secretary Byrnes fought for this freedom of discussion, and for the right of small members to gain a hearing before the Council — without which its procedure would become a mockery of the Charter — firmly, determinedly, unwaveringly, but always in a moderate and conciliatory manner. Always, he was trying to win a victory for the Charter and not over Russia.

As a successful politician, with long practical training, he recognized the importance of confining himself to an objective which he believed he could attain. What was the use of going all-out for a perfect solution, such as Colonel Hodgson wanted, when the Council had no power even to register such a solution against Russia's veto, much less enforce it? The only power it had was such force of world public opinion as it could marshal behind it. Byrnes was determined to test this out, and find out how the Russians would react to it.

For this purpose, it was sufficient for the Council to show the tenacity and boldness to seat the small member over Soviet objections and hear him in face of a Soviet boycott, and then see if the Council could obtain from the Soviet Government certain assurances, in the full light of world publicity.

All of these limited objectives were obtained, and that is why American spokesmen were pleased with the outcome of the two-weeks' battle. Since the Council had no legal right to pass a resolution recommending a "perfect" solution of the case, and no authority whatever to impose such a solution against the Soviet veto, all it could do was to gain certain promises from the Soviet Government, and place these before world public opinion.

If they are not honored, at least it will be crystal clear where the onus lies. We might as well recognize that that is the kind of world organization we possess at present, and that even this much Council authority has had to be fought for constantly ever since the first draft of the Charter was made at Dumbarton Oaks.

Was Iran Settled?

The delegates gave a general impression of relief and satisfaction — somewhat dampened by the Australian outburst — over the solution which they had achieved in this difficult matter. None of them had relished the fight against the Soviet position. With their training in Western parliamentarianism and diplomacy they were at a disadvantage in meeting the rugged methods of the Soviets, a disadvantage which was enhanced by their genuine reluctance to force the issue far enough to endanger a Soviet withdrawal from the organization.

One of them at least, Sir Alexander Cadogan, reserved almost to the point of appearing apologetic in his utterances, (Americans who had found Bevin too aggressive at London promptly dubbed Sir Alexander a "stooge" of Byrnes because he was so quiet), did not yield to over-optimism over the result.

The British delegate put quiet emphasis on the fact that they had taken a satisfactory *first step* towards a peaceful step in Iran, and could now rest content *to watch the implementation of the assurances they had received.*

That was the "solution" achieved last Thursday, hailed with somewhat more confidence by the press than I think was in the hearts of the delegates. The very next day a Soviet-Iranian agreement was announced in Teheran, in which evacuation of the country was quite clearly conditioned by the granting of oil rights and a political settlement in Azerbaijan satisfactory to the Soviets.

Several of the delegates then wondered in private conversation, just what they had achieved, after all, by their discussion of the question and by braving the crisis of the Soviet walk-out. It was clear that while the Council had been dealing with the problem, the Soviets had continued with their negotiations in Teheran and achieved substantially everything they had wanted.

It is true that their troops were on the way out, but even from the other side of the long border they could continue to exert pressure if they wanted to do so; and it was plain that the Soviets could hope with confidence to have more influence within the next Iranian parliament and cabinet, while they would effectively control the local government of Azerbaijan, which they left propped up with Soviet armaments.

And indeed, while some members of the Council were congratulating themselves on their firmness, the Soviet Government seems to have been impressed by their timidity. For it counter-attacked in *Pravda* over the weekend, saying this would "teach a lesson to those foreign forces who thought to make more difficult the achievement of agreement between two countries."

What are the lessons of the Iranian affair for the United Nations? It seems that things would have come out much the same had the Security Council never taken up the case. It is fairly obvious that the Soviet request for delay to April 10 was to enable it to present this agreement as a *fait accompli* which would make it unnecessary and "illegal" to even consider it as a threat to the peace.

At least the debate showed clearly the limitations — on which we should never have been deceived — of the power of the United Nations under the present Charter to restrain any of its big members who does not want to be restrained.

Even more, it brought into focus the two concepts of the world organization which have never been reconciled, the Soviet idea that it should be no more than a sort of World Soviet which would merely ratify arrangements which the big three had made beforehand, and would not discuss anything they didn't want to have discussed, and the Western idea that it should develop into a world parliament and world cabinet, gradually establishing a rule of law which both large and small would obey.

Dr. Evatt, who wanted the Council to act as a high, judicial tribunal and go thoroughly into the facts and merits of the case, and Mr. Molotov, who didn't want to allow the Iranian complaint to be heard at all, confront each from across the world.

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Theology In Step With Inductive Reasoning

By IAN J. HARVEY

That Theology may be, and is, as much inductive as deductive is the theme of this article, written by a United Church missionary stationed at Cross Lake, Manitoba. As he is testing the Queen of the Sciences by laboratory, or rather, field work, he is entitled to a respectful hearing, especially as he writes with a mind well-stored.

His main point is that the more eminent physical scientists have come upon phenomena beyond explanation save by "postulating" a First Cause. He cites Eddington and Whitehead in support, and suggests that others, less sure, have gone on a "sit-down strike" refusing to follow truth no matter where it leads.

IN reviewing "See The Christ Stand" by R. C. Chalmers, Mr. J. E. Middleton tried to account for the present-day plight of the "Queen of the Sciences", theology, by attributing it to "the unfavorable intellectual climate" of our day in which "the inductive process of reasoning....has become such a settled habit that the deductive process is not easy". Now, I agree that the intellectual climate of our day is in many quarters unfavorable to theology; but I cannot agree that it is so because theology is of necessity completely deductive, as Mr. Middleton seems to infer. Rather, I would say it is so because many people today seem to be of his apparent belief that the inductive method of scientific thought is incompatible with things theological.

Certainly such a method is foreign to some schools of theology; e.g., to Thomism or to Barthianism; but these schools have no monopoly on theological thinking. There are others like those represented by such men as E. S. Brightman, D. C. McIntosh and Hugh Hartshorne who are just as much theologians, but who feel that theology not only can but must be rooted in experience and believe that the scientific or inductive method is just as relevant to the field of theology as it is to the field of, say, physics.

Induction to these men is not only easy; it is essential. If the "Queen of the Sciences" is a neglected Cinderella today, it is not the fault of theology *qua* theology. Rather, it is the fault of those who have looked into certain types of theology, found them rejecting inductive thinking in favor of that of the deductive type, and concluded that all theology must be the same and must therefore be put away from us as an anachronism.

Theology a Pretender?

I wish Mr. Middleton had either really come to grips with this issue which he brings up in his introduction (that theology is considered by many to be a "pretender to the throne even as Astrology and Phrenology", etc.) or else not mentioned it at all. As it is, his failure to challenge it fundamentally, plus his apologetic, albeit benevolent, defence of theology as "a lofty pursuit in a generally unfavorable intellectual climate", etc., leave one with the feeling that the "Queen of the Sciences" really is a pretender and that only those lacking sufficient intellectual vigor to get along without such literary crutches as Dr. Chalmers' book give her any allegiance whatsoever. I might even go so far as to say that I think Mr. Middleton "sells out" to his modern "wise" men by what he does say about theology and especially in the distinction he attempts to make between the scientist's "suspecting" the existence of a First Cause and the theologian's "postulating" such a Being.

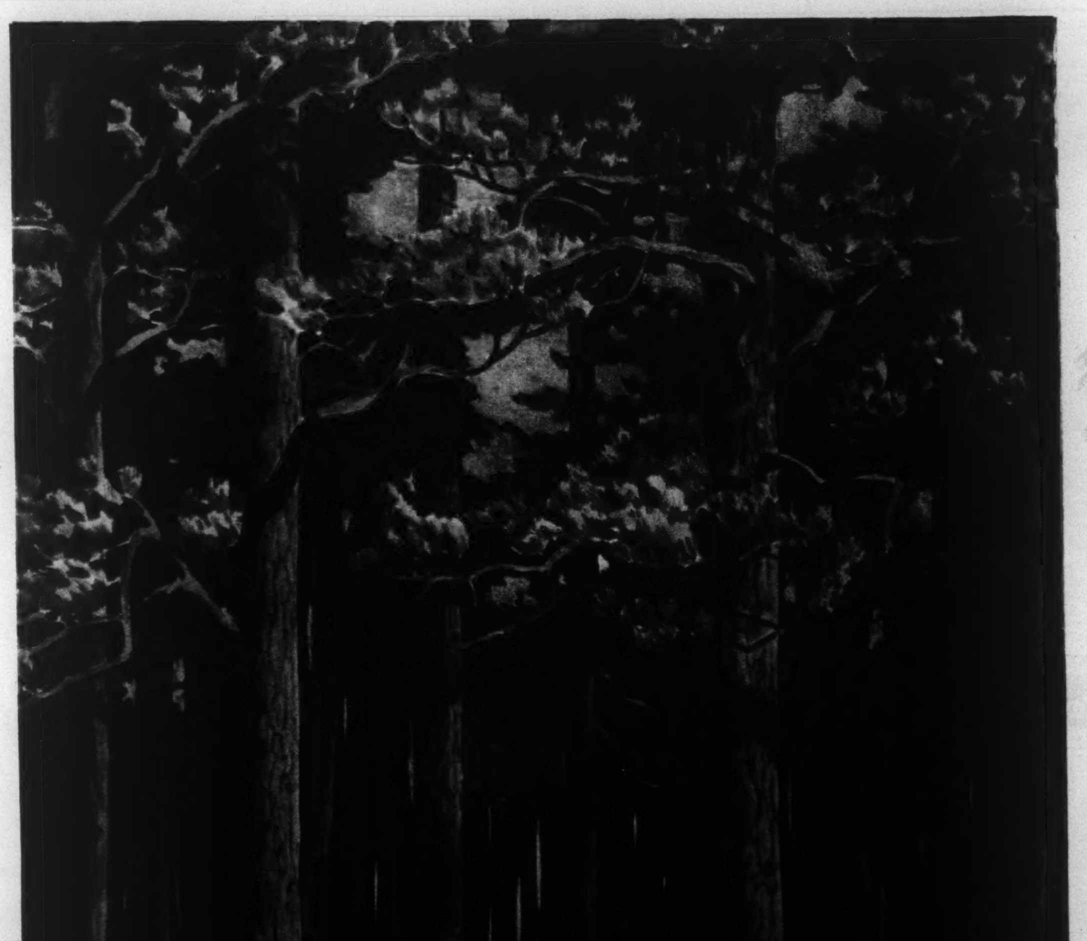
This last point is, I think, the crux of the whole matter. Is such a distinction real? Or is it not artificial, or, at best, subjective, signifying no objective difference in the act referred to? Mr. Middleton's scientist studies his "effects" and sees that possibly there is a First Cause behind it all. However, because he is interested primarily in things he can measure with his laboratory equipment, he is willing to leave the matter there and call it all "suspicion".

It should be noted in passing, though, that not a few of our top-notch scientists refuse to leave the matter there and insist in doing here what they do all day long in their "scientific" investigations; viz., "postulating" such a being, and then going on to try out the postulate in life to see if it holds good. Whitehead and Eddington are just two such men. But to return to the theologian. He, too, believe it or not, studies experience ("effects", if you will). The field he covers, however, is not limited as is that of the pure scientist. His includes not just the realm of the quantitatively measurable; it includes also the realm of qualities or values.

Reasoning from the experiences he finds there, he too sees that possibly there is a First Cause behind it all; but he is not satisfied to leave the matter there. He knows, again from experience, that it makes a difference in the lives of both individuals and society whether this "suspicion" is, or is not, more than just a suspicion. He therefore boldly makes an identical venture of faith to that which the scientist makes daily in his laboratory and "postulates" the First Cause, then goes ahead and tries out his postulate in the realm of experience.

As far as I can see, the only difference between the scientist's "suspicion" and the theologian's "postulate" is to be found in the men who harbor them. Neither can be "proved" (can anything—finally, I mean?); both are matters of faith. The only difference is that one is held by a man who has gone on a mental sit-down strike and refuses to go any further, while the other is held by one who insists on following truth wherever it may take him, believing with the Master that the truth and it alone shall make men free.

I have gone into this matter at some length, because I feel that something like this has to be said in days like these. People must be brought to see that theology is still relevant to our modern day and age; and more important still, that it is not incompatible with our modern scientific outlook. What might be called empirical theology can be and is every bit as inductive as science ever is. That being so, it has nothing to fear from science and science has nothing to fear in it. Indeed, it is only when the two can finally join forces that we shall ever find a way out from our modern dilemma.



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Youth Is the Hope For Tired, Hungry France

By J. E. TRAVIS

The author of this article on the state of France today is a past Chairman of the Modern Language Association of Great Britain, who will be in Canada this month to address educational conventions in Toronto and Winnipeg. Since V-E Day he has spent considerable time in Europe. His French is so perfect that it is said of him that after he lectured in France recently an elderly and emotional Frenchman, who had been living for three years as a "displaced person" in a different part of France from his native region, came and told him how delightful it was to hear the real French to which he had been accustomed all his life.

J. E. TRAVIS

ONE'S very first impression in France to-day is that all is well; things have not changed too much, damage is restricted to certain areas, Paris is practically unscathed, the trains run. But the changes are very soon apparent, and they go deep. The country is the same, but the people are different. The French today are a very adult, sophisticated people. They have lost their illusions; they have lost much of their faith. Some are full of hope, vigor, plans for the future, initiative; others have become sceptical, cynical, hopeless. What is the future of France? Which attitude will prevail?

In England since last September we have had about two hundred French "Assistants". These are young Frenchmen and women who come to England for a school year to help our boys and girls to learn to talk French, and to have what they call a year's *"bain d'anglais"*. Excellent for our children and for the Assistants. These young French people are a fine set—intelligent, cheerful, optimistic. In their company one's faith in the future of France is revived and invigorated. Our pupils gain an appreciation of France and all that France stands for by contact with them.

French education looks forward courageously. The "plan Langevin", a project similar in some ways (the better ways) to the recent Education Act in Great Britain, foresees a freer education for French children, a release from the bonds of the Baccalaureat, a closer and more intimate contact between teacher and taught, greatly developed out-of-class activities. In one or two schools in France, experiments on these lines are being carried out; for instance, in the Lycée Molière in Paris. Here a certain mistress is, as we should say in England, "form mistress". She organizes outings, games, etc., she meets the parents, she makes it her business to get to know the home circumstances of the children; and she is enthusiastic about the results.

Creative Arts Vigorous

Music, art, and literature are very much the concern of the youth of France today. Theatres are open again and play to enthusiastic audiences. Here, then, is the optimistic France, the young France, the live, creative France, the hope of the France of tomororw.

But there is the other side of the picture. In politics France is very uneasy. She needs, she wants a stable government. She needs a new, sound constitution, and there is little agreement in the Assemblée Constituante. She had hoped and believed that General de Gaulle was the leader who would put France back on the road to prosperity, and General de Gaulle is out of the picture. Socialist Félix Gouin was elected President of the Republic by the Assembly in January of this year.

In their everyday life, too, the French are unhappy. Their physique is none too good, for they have suffered cold and hunger; they still do. We in England chafe under our rationing of fuel, food, clothes, worse now than during the war. But what of the French? Their standard of living is far lower than ours. At Christmas we welcomed the President and Vice-President of the Association des Professeurs de Langues Vivantes to England. It was the writer's privilege to take the President out to his first meal in England; it was a humble meal in a little café in the Strand, where we had a "Welsh rabbit", cooked cheese on toast. The President looked unbelievingly at cheese for which we surrendered no coupons. For the French, as for the English, victory has brought little or no improvement in the prime necessities of life.

Postwar Letdown

While the war was on, they were sustained amid all their trials—the presence of the hated German troops, separation from husbands and sons prisoners in Germany, shortages of this and that—by the hope of liberation. Liberation came; the French put on their best clothes, used up their last reserves of fuel—at last there would be plenty to eat, plenty of warmth. And what happened? There was less food, less coal, less gas and electricity. The black market grew even more formidable and had no longer the glamor of annoying *"l'occupant"*. Now, a year and a half after the liberation, things are almost as bad as ever. Bread, momentarily unrationed, is more severely rationed than ever before. And there seems no end to this trouble. Little wonder that many Frenchmen feel something very like despair. Why should they struggle to earn an honest living when it is easier to live better by *"systeme D"?* Why should the young be eager to learn when the rich have all the advantages and so many rich are ignorant?

Prices are so unstable that it is foolish to save money; the thrifty have been made fools; the manufacturer is unwilling to show enterprise when he can have no confidence in the future. If those in official positions encourage them with promises of better times if the country will work and be united, they listen sceptically, having seen so many official promises come to nought.

What then of the future? It is not easy to fortell (it never is!); but it would be difficult to believe that France will not recover. The world shortage of food, fuel and other goods will improve. The people will take fresh heart, the promise which is at present overshadowed by the difficulties of keeping alive will show through, and France will again have much to contribute to the well-being of mankind. Such, at least, is our ardent hope. • •

A NEW fast-selling book in England last week cracked an angry whip at the public (*i.e.* private) school system. Called "George Brown's School Days," and written by Bruce Marshall, it parodies Thomas Hughes' . . . story of Rugby, "Tom Brown's School Days."

—*Time* Magazine.

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Leon Blum Has Always Fought for Freedom

By VLADIMIR GROSSMAN

The visits to Ottawa and Washington of that great leader of liberal thought in France, the former Prime Minister Léon Blum, who is negotiating with both Canada and the U.S. the possibilities of credits to his country and the improvement of trade, lend special interest to this article by one who watched his rise before the war and who is now in Canada.

Mr. Grossman writes on international affairs in the new Canadian quarterly "International Journal" and in the Montreal "Gazette".

ALTHOUGH the Germans tried to kill as many hostages as they could, during the last days of the war, many of their prisoners were miraculously saved and liberated in the last hours of the struggle. The murderers do not know the meaning of clemency or pity and the word miserecordia is not in their prayer-books.

These salvaged, liberated men, representative of all walks of social and political life in pre-war Europe. now constitute the natural link between the past—which sometimes seems hundreds of years away—and the days ahead of us. There is no doubt that some of these men will play an important part in the reshaping and rebuilding of Europe. Léon Blum is one of them. Even during his imprisonment—at a time when the heroes of Vichy were in a position to do anything they wanted and openly tortured many of their adversaries—Léon Blum steadfastly served the cause of the fight against fascism and racism.

It is worth while to stop and think about the personality of this seventy-four-year-old leader of the French Socialist Party, about whom there have been so many disputes. This statesman of the Third Republic was one of the few whom the German dared not kill.

When Léon Blum returned home he was certain not be left on the political shelf. It was only three years ago that he appeared at the trial in Riom; not only in full physical strength but also spiritually and mentally as vigorous as when he fought for his principles and ideas in the Chambre. In Riom he turned the tables on his accusers and made Pétain—the old Maréchal of France who never knew much about political honesty or chivalry towards helpless opponents—shiver.

Tall and slim, typically Parisian and an intellectualist through and through, born of a very rich Jewish family and having considerable wealth of his own—his enemies claimed he was a millionaire—Léon Blum throughout his life has shown limitless devotion to the national interests of France. It was Poincaré, not the greatest admirer of the French Socialist Party, who said, Léon Blum is the man who time and time again has saved the honor of the French Parliament.

Lifelong Service

This writer was present in the immense Salle Wagram on the day when Léon Blum became Prime Minister of France. The entire Place Wagram and the short Wagram Avenue leading to the Place d'Etoile were packed with tens of thousands of excited, dancing and singing Parisians. Before he entered the hall many speakers praised the new Prime Minister and his lifelong service to France.

Amongst these was one of the oldest leaders of the labor movement, who asked rhetorically many times, "Why do we love Léon Blum?" and the answer was always—because Léon Blum is honest and devoted to the common people of the country.

He hated Franco and Hitler and managed to avoid—rightly or wrongly—involving the unprepared Republic in international conflicts emerging from the Spanish Civil War because of Italy's and Germany's open participation in it. He knew very well that the financial cliques and corrupt great industrialists were enemies of the Republic. As Prime Minister of France his first act was to oust the President of the Banque de France — something no other French government had dared to do. Those who know to what extent this central financial institution of France constituted a state within a state, at times ignoring governmental orders and dictating it own policy, will understand the magnitude of this act and how much courage the new Prime Minister displayed in doing it. When the chapter about the conspiracy — in which French industrial magnates and financial overlords were involved—is written, then, and only then, will the daring actions of Léon Blum be properly evaluated.

Brilliant Critic

He began his career as an aesthete, and wrote brilliant literary and dramatic criticism; later on he became one of the outstanding political commentators. His style is clear; his thoughts transparent; his political philosophy is a clear-cut conception of what he considers to be the source of well-being for the nation and the country. This is why he makes such a great impression as a public speaker. No one could suspect him of having any hidden thoughts; no one did suspect him;—not even the corrupted pre-war French press could attack his political integrity, his broadmindedness and patriotism.

It was not only the press of pre-war France which presented a case of unusual demoralization. The countries with totalitarian regimes also participated in the process of killing independent public opinion, as expressed in the press. The fact that the largest newspapers, particularly those in France, ceased to be organs of unbiased public opinion and primarily served the interests of the various sectional groups—the big industrial concerns and cartels—was one of the reasons used by the dictatorships, of all shades and colors, to assert their rights to annihilate and completely wipe out their free press.

It is true that in France, more than anywhere else in the world, the big press deteriorated and became degenerate to a very great extent before and after the first World War. Most of the delegations representing their countries at the Versailles Conference later on told stories—not altogether exaggerated—about the large amounts of money they were forced to pay the newspapers, in order to achieve publication of sympathetic and favorable articles presenting their causes.

German propaganda bribed newspapers and newspapermen everywhere in the world, but nowhere succeeded to the extent they did in France, where Abetz, a politcal vagabond whom Hitler delegated to Paris, was in a position to corrupt openly many French newspapers.

According to all information from Paris now, this corrupted press is gone forever.

Fortunately the leaders of the French Partisans during the war consisted mainly of young intellectuals—men in all respects representative of the new generation. One of their first demands was for the uncompromising destruction of the old newspaper fortress and the complete eradication of the cliques and the powers behind them. They are now working to create the public opinion of the French Republic and to re-establish respect for it both inside and outside France.

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Dafoe's Ideas on World Peace Shifted Between 1929 and 1944

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE VOICE OF DAFOE: Editorials 1931-44. By John W. Dafoe, edited by W. L. Morton. MacMillan, $3.

THIS volume is the record of the shift of the hopes for peace of an earnest, thoughtful, internationally-minded man, from reliance on the moral conscience of peace-loving men the world over, to reliance on the force of collective military action by peace-loving nations. The shift can be watched stage by stage, and every move in it can be assigned to its proper cause in the series of events which marked the progressive breakdown of the League of Nations. At first there is the effort to distinguish between a supposed "public opinion" favorable to "disarmament and peace" and a supposed "official governing class" clinging to the "old beliefs—that man is incurably combative, that war must

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always be the ultimate expression of policy." This conflict will ultimately be settled — in the right way — by "world public opinion" (1932).

By 1933 Dafoe is not so sure that the public itself may not be a large part of the trouble: "While the peoples of the world are in their present moods of national truculence and suspicion" they are not much help to would-be peacemakers. What they need is "a great revival of Liberalism in all countries" which want a progressive civilization.

By 1936 it is "the English-speaking world" which "may be found to have been the chief wreckers of the League," by refusing to live up to the Covenant; but there is no word of the "governing class" being any worse that the governed. The real criminals now are "Imperialists and pacifists," the former because they will have no fighting except for the British Empire (or the American one), the latter because they will have no fighting at all. This diagnosis was shortly to be confirmed, as far as the pacifists were concerned, by the moving of a resolution in the Canadian Commons by the leader of the C.C.F. (Mr. Woodsworth), "that under existing international relations, in the event of war, Canada should remain strictly neutral regardless of who the belligerents may be." This however would have been a commitment, and was easily headed off by Mr. King's "no commitments" policy.

Dafoe knew that without commitments *to the League,* by Canada and every other member, the League would die, and was in fact practically dead already; and he was then demanding the only other possible safeguard, the utmost preparation for Canada's own defence. It is rather significant that he said nothing about coordinating this defence with that of Great Britain, or even with that of the United States; but Dafoe was always afraid that any policy of collaboration with Britain meant accepting the "infallibility" of the British Government of the day, whether Tory, Liberal or Laborite.

Battle of Imperialisms

Months before the war actually broke out in 1939 Dafoe saw that, because of this abandonment of all concern for League principles, it would "have the appearance, to peoples whose cooperation will be necessary to victory, of being merely a battle between conflicting imperialisms" — a most accurate forecast of the actual effect on vast numbers of Americans and not a few Canadians. In July 1939 he urged, in vain, a "clear intimation by Canada that she will consider a war to resist aggression as, in effect, a League issue calling for support," arguing that this might have far-reaching moral effect.

In the early part of the book there is a curious and frequent reiteration of faith in "the imponderables," a popular catchword of the time which is translated by the editors "the moral conscience of free men," and this goes hand in hand with references to that most sentimental and unrealistic of documents, the Kellogg Pact. "These nations, face to face with one-another and in the presence of the imponderables, renounce war as an instrument of national policy . . . . It will not be an idle gesture, because the hearts and consciences of the peoples of the world will not permit this." That was written in 1929. It is no discredit to Dafoe that he wrote it, then. The journalist inevitably writes in and for the atmosphere of his time and place. Besides, Dafoe was a militant League man, and the Kellogg Pact was then regarded as a sort of side door by which the United States could be lured into the outer courts of the League, which could then be turned around so that the side door would be the front door, with a large inscription "Founded by the U.S.A." Nevertheless it is a relief to find how rapidly this essentially practical and somewhat cynical man got away from this slightly evangelical atmosphere, which may have been largely due to some of his American associates, and faced the hard fact that criminals need policemen in the world of nations just as much as in the world of individuals.

My first recollection of Dafoe has to do with a visit that I paid to him (he was always charmingly accessible to younger journalists) when I was doing editorial work on the Montreal *Herald.* The conversation turned on some current campaigns against certain public service corporations, and Dafoe's advice was succinct. "When such a corporation is wrong, go after it hard. When it is right, let it defend itself." He was quite right. In such matters the newspaper is in a sense the Crown Prosecutor, and the Prosecutor is not paid to defend the accused even when they are innocent. But if this practical and essentially cynical attitude had been extended to international affairs he would have been a less disappointed man in the '30's and perhaps a better guide in the '20's.

A. W. EASTMURE

Managing Director of The Casualty Company of Canada is Campaign Chairman for the forthcoming Children's Aid Society of Toronto $400,000 Building Fund Appeal to be conducted during the month of May.

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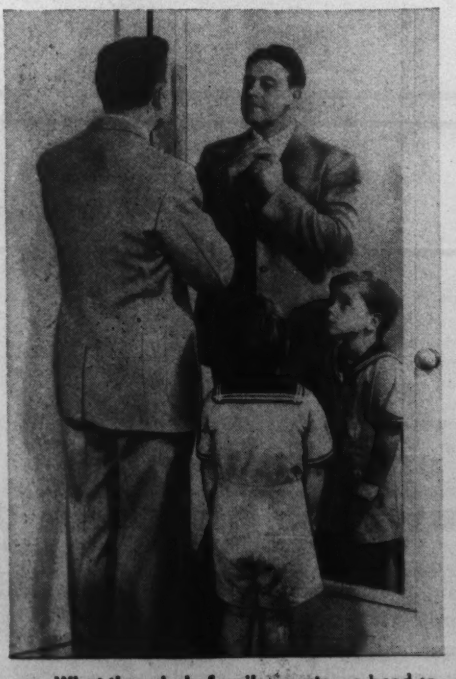

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A Maritimer Replies To Rand Charges

By JAMES PENDERGAST

In its issue of February 9 last, Saturday Night printed an article by Mr. William Rand, of Canning, N.S., in which he set forth the grievances of the Maritimes as he saw them. Letters by Mr. Rand had been appearing in the Halifax Chronicle, claiming that the Maritime Provinces had been treated unfairly by the rest of Canada, and Saturday Night considered it desirable in the interest of Canada as a whole that Mr. Rand should be enabled to state his case more fully.

The following is a reply to that article, in the form of a letter to the editor of the Charlottetown Guardian, which had reprinted Mr. Rand's article.

IT is hard to see in what manner Mr. Rand's ("Maritimer's") article in SATURDAY NIGHT and the Charlottetown *Guardian* of recent date can serve any good and useful purpose in our Canadian Confederation.

If accepted as truth it would tend to stir up strife and contention in the Maritimes particularly, but the scurrility and vitriolic recriminations permeating the fabric of the article will nauseate most Maritimers who give the matter sober and thoughtful consideration. The rest of Canada will be amused to the extent of making sarcastic jokes, which they generally do after a loud and blatant "squawk." Some wag at Ottawa years ago said: "All the Maritimers want is a small Federal grant and a free pass on the I.C.R."

Mr. Rand finishes his article with a veiled hint and suggestion of rebellion and secession of the Maritimes from Federal union. "What's done is done and can't (easily) be undone." There are inequalities and discrepancies in relation to Dominion and Provincial tax collecting and other financial matters to be readjusted. The Dominion-Provincial Conference exists principally for that very purpose. The adjustments will be made on the basis of "Fiscal Need"—a phrase coined by our own former Chief Justice John A. Mathieson during his successful presentation of our Island claims at Ottawa, and now in general use.

This literary tirade of villification of the "Fathers of Confederation"—depicting them holus-bolus as "thieves, pirates, looters," will be somewhat of a shock to all patriotic Canadians. We are surprised to hear that our idols— the Fathers of Confederation—have "feet of clay." Even so, Maritimers will not be so gullible as to be fooled by the mouthings and frothings of disgruntled political perverts and mob arousers. In other words we must be "shown."

Mr. Rand writes of "collapsing wharves and rotting warehouses," and blames that condition on Federal Union. Naturally the decline of shipbuilding and decay of wharves, etc., go hand in hand. It is the result of the inexorable law of the survival of the fittest. The building of wooden ships apparently wasn't affected by Canadian Confederation. The advent of steel and steam supplanted the great wooden ships—Nova Scotia and the Maritime didn't keep up with Britain and the United States in the erection of great shipbuilding plants, and we were left in the "doldrums".

In P. E. Island the shipbuilding industry continued to increase after Confederation (1873) till the demand for "wooden ships and iron men" began to wane. If memory serves right it was in 1881 that we (P. E. I.) had 1000 ships "on the stocks". The great "clipper" ships were being built in Saint John shipyards for years after Confederation. The famous "Marco Polo," world record-holder wrecked on Cavendish Capes, P. E. I., was built in Saint John after Confederation.

No Manufacturing Instinct

We Maritimers seem to lack industrial (manufacturing) enterprise. When our shipbuilding plants went down, the shipwrights went to the big plants on the New England coast, contributing largely to our decline in population since 1881. The textile mills in the Eastern States were also factors in reducing our population.

Upper Canadians seem to have a greater tendency toward manufacturing; it may be due in a large degree to environment example—the fast flowing rivers and waterfalls may affect the subconscious minds of the people and spur them on. We, in the Maritimes seem to be content to a greater degree to eke out our earthly existence from the harvests of the land and sea. We don't seem to have the manufacturing instinct. We need new blood and virus. We are not endowed with the great natural resources, viz. water power and mineral-bearing formation of the other Canadian provinces.

Therefore we have greater "fiscal need" of reimbursement from the Federal exchequer. Ontario and some of the other provinces have conceded that point. Judging by the spirit of compromise and goodwill which pervades the members of the conference, there is good reason to hope for a settlement *pro tem.* reasonable and amicable. We must not be downhearted and pessimistic. The spirit of justice and fair play will prevail in representatives from all provinces. Our Maritimes Premiers will assert our rights; they are well qualified.

Preposterous Motives

It is better for us to belong to "One big Union." In union there is strength. Little wonder that Britain was anxious to see a federation of British provinces north of the 49th parallel. The Fathers of Confederation "builded better than they knew." The biggest "pay-off" came in the war against aggression. Canada's bread and meat, munitions and men, did their big part to save the world from Nazi slavery.

Mr. Rand imputes the most sordid and preposterous motives to the "Fathers" in their work to attain Canada's Confederation, notwithstanding the fact that their historical records show intense loyalty to the British Crown and their own Federation.

When Sir John A. Macdonald was faced with a proposal for annexation to the United States he made the now-famous dramatic gesture of striking his fist on the table and saying: "A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die." It was resolution final and irrevocable.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee, the young Irish rebel Fenian, after his escape to America became the most ardent anglophile in all the British provinces, but for whose oratory union might not have been possible, and who was assassinated in revenge for his loyalty.

In such a prodigious undertaking it was obvious that the spirit of give and take—*quid pro quo*—should prevail. The Fathers envisaged a "Dominion from sea to sea". The fast growing colony of British Columbia was threatening annexation to U.S. B.C. was guaranteed communication with all Canada by a railway across the Rocky Mountains; the Maritimes with Central Canada by construction of the I. C. R. from Montreal to Halifax, etc., etc. Most every Canadian is familiar with the story of Confederation. Further the writer deponeth not.

There is no basis for imputing sinister or selfish motives to the "Fathers". The spirit which animated them was "the good of the greater number." History, I think, will bear out that assertion—Mr. Rand to the contrary notwithstanding. There is an old Roman proverb which says "Speak no ill of the dead". It seems cowardly to revile those statesmen;

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they can't defend themselves, but posterity will defend them and continue to honor their memory.

The pen-picture of blue ruin in the Maritimes by Mr. Rand is badly overdrawn, there is still the seed time and the harvest. The harvest from sea fisheries is perhaps 500 per cent greater than in 1867. Nova Scotia has her big steel works and collieries; New Brunswick her lumbering industries; Prince Edward Island's purchase of Victory Bonds per capita compared favorably with other provinces. Our bit of wealth is more evenly diffused.

Those chronic calamity howlers and apostles of gloom airing their warped and envious views in such prominent publications as SATURDAY NIGHT give us an inferiority complex. Such complaints will naturally be looked on as self-condemnation by the rest of Canada. Let us not again give any of the Upper Canadian politicians a chance to refer to the Maritimes as "the shreds and patches of Confederation."

Mr. Rand takes a nasty slam at our Canadian anthem "O Canada." It may not have the grand timbre of "God Save the King" or the "Marseillaise", but it is mellifluous and is conducive to Canadian unity. The general tenor of Mr. Rand's effusion would be to create discontent and disunion if people were gullible enough to be fooled by his false allegations.

• •

He "Unearthed" Masterpieces

By WILLIAM GAUNT

London.

QUOTING the title and the signature appearing on an old picture in his possession, a reader asked me, the other day, if it was "worth anything."

I did not want to dampen his very natural interest. The idea of finding a masterpiece in a dark canvas from the cellar appeals to most of us.

But, of course, I had to say that no picture's value can be estimated from a written description. It should be added that a signature is, in itself, the flimsiest basis for establishing it.

And this put me in mind of that amazing Victorian adventurer, private secretary (for a while) to John Ruskin, companion and agent (for a period) of Rossetti, Swinburne and Whistler, dealer in "old masters," Charles Augustus Howell.

Howell went in for complimentary dealings in works of art.

A hopeful and inventive man, he inscribed many a signature on unsigned pictures. Sometimes he was hopeful enough to paint the whole of an old master himself, for he was an expert copyist.

He always signed these copies with the appropriate name. He called this "the touch" of real genius."

On one occasion he was in company with Whistler when the latter made a fanciful sketch of Brompton Oratory, scene of many fashionable London weddings, to point some remark he was making. The sketch was thrown aside and disappeared.

Apparently it had transferred itself to Howell. Whistler thought no more about it, but shortly afterwards he needed money and consulted Howell, who volunteered to "see what he could do."

He produced, in fact, quite a lot of money, to Whistler's surprise. Later, Whistler was still more surprised to see his sketch of the Oratory in a pawnbroker's window. It was priced at a large sum. It carried, in imposing letters, this notice: "Michelangelo's original design for St. Peter's, Rome."

It is said that he took in Rossetti himself with a copy of one of Rossetti's own drawings. He imitated the famous D.G.R. monogram with accuracy and care. Rossetti discovered the imposture eventually. He was angry, but his anger did not last long. No one could resist Howell's fascinating and improbable explanations.

Gainsborough's Signature

He copied also such old masters as Reynolds and Gainsborough. Gainsborough was not in the habit of signing his pictures. Nevertheless Howell signed one for him, a tribute which threw some doubt on the painting in question.

In copying he enlisted the services of his friend, Rosa Corder. Rosa Corder (born in Hackney) was an able artist and an expert horsewoman, who painted horses at Newmarket.

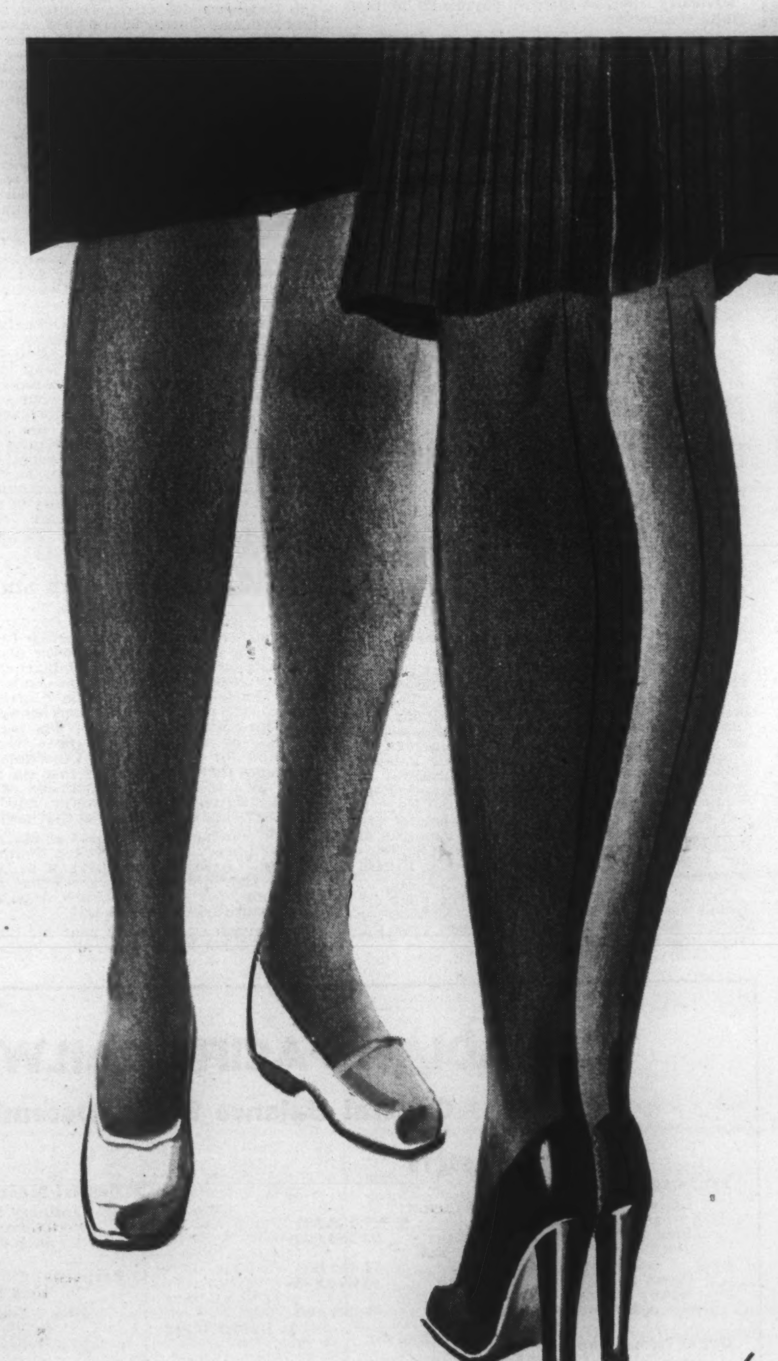
Perhaps some of their efforts got mixed up with the astonishing series of discoveries—Raphael, Rembrandt and so on—with which Howell delighted the financier Henry Doetsch Mr. Doetsch built up a large collection with the help of this agreeable fellow who seemed to have such a gift for unearthing an old master.

Sad to say, the collection fetched nothing when put up for auction in 1895.

Howell, however, acquired many good things. After his death in 1890 there was a three days' sale of his effects at Christie's. These included Oriental porcelain, bronzes, embroideries, ivory carvings, pictures by Whistler, Rossetti, Reynolds and others, engravings, furniture, a whole set of Stuart relics.

His friends flocked to the sale, and beheld with wonder many things once familiar to them, long vanished from their ken. "That was Rossetti's—that's mine—that's Swinburne's," said Whistler. "You couldn't keep anything from him and you did exactly as he told you. He was really wonderful." The proceeds of the sale were £4,348.17s.4d.

About the only thing you couldn't see through at an exhibition of transparent plastics, which toured Britain recently, was the model herself. She stands next to a transparent table, wearing transparent jewelry and tunes a transparent violin. These plastics were used in wartime chiefly for airplane parts.



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We don't like to be snobbish, or class-conscious or whatever it is, but facts are facts. And one fact is that the people who read the magazines of Canada constitute the 40 per cent of the population best able to buy advertised products, having much more than 40 per cent of the buying power in the country.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

(Abridged)

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

The victorious ending of the war in Europe and in Asia and the partial readjustment of the Canadian economy to peacetime pursuits were the most significant factors affecting the year's operations. Through the flow of freight traffic derived from war production and from the export of war matériel suddenly ceased, the conversion needs of Canadian industry, the relief and rehabilitation needs of devastated Europe, and the repatriation of thousands of Canada's fighting men provided new sources of traffic. Notwithstanding a slight decline in gross earnings, an all-time record volume of transportation service was achieved by your Company.

Net earnings from railway operations were substantially less owing to increased costs. This was partially offset by an improvement in other income and a reduction in fixed charges. After providing for dividends on preference stock the earnings per share on ordinary stock amounted to $1.98 as compared with $2.21 in 1944.

During the year the sixtieth anniversary of the completion of your Company's transcontinental line was observed, and wide recognition was accorded the significance of this historic event by the press and by the public. Glowing tributes were paid to the great services rendered by your Company to Canada throughout the years since 1885. In the successful discharge of its responsibilities for wartime transportation service your Company has lived up to its highest traditions.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Gross Earnings			$316,109,358
Working Expenses (including taxes)			280,055,024
Net Earnings			$ 36,054,334
Other Income			15,106,957
			$ 51,161,291
Fixed Charges			19,547,129
Net Income			$ 31,614,162
Dividends:			
Preference Stock			
2% paid August 1, 1945	$ 2,521,391		
2% payable February 1, 1946	2,510,109		
		$ 5,031,500	
Ordinary Stock			
2% paid October 1, 1945		6,700,000	
			11,731,500
Balance transferred to Profit and Loss Account			$ 19,882,662

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1944		$251,715,008
Final dividend of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary Stock, declared from the earnings of the year 1944, paid March 31, 1945		10,050,000
		$241,665,008
Balance of Income Account for the year ended December 31, 1945	$ 19,882,662	
Portion of steamship insurance recoveries representing compensation for increased cost of tonnage replacement	712,258	
Net exchange credit in respect of expenditures for new steamships and steamship insurance recoveries	323,785	
Miscellaneous—Net Credit	189,115	
		21,107,820
Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1945, as per Balance Sheet		$262,772,828

(The final dividend of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary Stock for the year 1945 which was declared subsequent to the end of the year and is payable March 30, 1946, amounting to $10,050,000, is not deducted from the Profit and Loss balance shown above.)

RAILWAY EARNINGS AND EXPENSES

GROSS EARNINGS from the transportation of freight, passenger, and incidental railway services amounted to $316,109,358 in 1945. This is barely one per cent. less than the record earnings of 1944.

Charges for services continued at the pre-war level which prevailed when price-fixing regulations were imposed in 1941.

The volume of traffic handled exceeded that carried by all Canadian railways in any of the immediate pre-war years and this accomplishment, after five years of wartime stresses, emphasizes in telling fashion the effectiveness of the teamwork of your officers and employees.

WORKING EXPENSES for the year totalled $280,055,024, and were the largest in the history of your Company. Payrolls charged to operating expenses were $133,592,959, taking 42 cents of each dollar earned, as compared with 41 cents in 1944. At the same time the proportion of the earnings dollar required for material, supplies, taxes and other expenses increased from 45 cents to 47 cents.

NET EARNINGS, as a result of the fixed level of charges for services and the higher costs of operation, were smaller, in proportion to gross earnings, than at any time in the past.

The results of railway operations in 1945, compared with 1944, are shown in the following table:

	1945	1944	Increase or **Decrease**
Gross Earnings	$316,109,358	$318,871,034	**$2,761,676**
Working Expenses (including taxes)	280,055,024	275,711,370	4,343,654
Net Earnings	$ 36,054,334	$ 43,159,664	**$7,105,330**
Expense ratios:			
Including taxes	88.59%	86.46%	2.13
Excluding taxes	81.66%	78.92%	2.74

FREIGHT EARNINGS accounted for $227,707,486, or 72% of the gross earnings, a reduction of $5,410,987 from last year's all-time record. Approximately one-half of this reduction was in the earnings from grain and grain products. The wheat crop on the Prairies, estimated to be 280 million bushels, was considerably below the 1944 harvest of 390 million bushels, and grain loadings on your Company's western lines dropped 44 million bushels. This was offset to some extent by a greatly increased all rail movement of grain from the Lakehead and Georgian Bay ports to St. Lawrence and Atlantic coast ports.

The virtual cessation of the manufacture of war supplies in the last half of the year had the effect of lowering the general level of productive operations throughout the Dominion, with the result that revenues from traffic other than grain also showed a decrease.

A total of 54,822,012 tons of freight was carried an average distance of 497 miles—bringing ton miles for the year to more than 27,251 millions. The average revenue received for hauling one ton a distance of one mile was 0.83 cents, a decline of 0.02 cents from the previous year. In the decade prior to the war the average revenue per ton mile was 0.97 cents.

PASSENGER EARNINGS slightly exceeded those of 1944 and accounted for $56,854,297, or 18% of the gross earnings. The repatriation of service personnel and other military movements crowded into the last half of the year frequently necessitated drastic curtailment in sleeping car and other accommodation ordinarily available to the public. Civilian travel as a result declined substantially. A total of 17,740,684 passengers was carried an average distance of 162 miles. The average revenue received per passenger mile was 1.97 cents, compared with 1.94 cents in 1944 and 1943.

OTHER EARNINGS amounted to $31,547,575, or 10% of gross earnings, and they exceeded those of the previous year by $2,105,144. Revenues from sleeping and dining car operations were higher than ever before due principally to the magnitude of the demand for such services in connection with the movement of servicemen returning to their homes all across Canada. The number of meals served on your passenger trains reached a new high mark, averaging over 12,300 daily throughout the year. There was also an increase in the volume of express service rendered.

MAINTENANCE EXPENSES, consisting principally of expenditures for repairing and renewing track, structures, motive power and rolling stock totalled $118,155,208, or 37 cents of every dollar of railway earnings. This proportion was the same as for the previous year.

The abnormally heavy use of your Company's facilities and equipment throughout the year, together with shortages of labour and material, particularly in the summer months, made it impossible to maintain them to the accepted standard of pre-war condition. Provision in the amount of $5,250,000 was made in the year's accounts for maintenance which was necessarily deferred.

There were expended on the maintenance of roadway, bridges and buildings 36,628,000 man-hours of labour in 1945. The work performed included the placing in track of 1,609,177 treated and 1,556,228 untreated ties and the laying of 609 miles of new rail. The Sperry detector car, which is used in the examination of rails for hidden defects, covered 8,747 miles of track. Ballasting operations were again at a restricted level, only 750 thousand cubic yards of gravel ballast being applied. The unusually severe snow conditions which were encountered in the early portion of 1945 saddled maintenance expenses with heavy charges and the snow plow mileage exceeded that operated in 1944 by 60%.

During the year, 39,756,000 man-hours of labour were expended on the maintenance of rolling stock. Heavy repairs were given to 750 locomotives and 28,117 freight train cars. Passenger train cars given general overhauling totalled 1,157.

As part of the policy of continually improving the standard of equipment when units are shopped for repairs, stabilized trucks were applied to 215 refrigerator cars; arch bar truck frames on 1,541 freight cars were replaced by cast steel truck frames; and the braking systems on 1,457 freight cars were renewed with air braking of modern design. Generator direct drives were installed on 62 passenger cars to replace belt-drives.

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES amounted to $114,725,361, taking 36 cents of every railway dollar earned as compared with 35 cents in 1944. The allowance of holidays with pay to employees in the running trades became effective during the year for the first time. Higher prices for locomotive fuel added approximately $800,000 to expenses.

Notwithstanding the severe winter weather encountered at the beginning of the year and the frequent recurrence of adverse operating conditions in connection with the repatriation of service personnel, the level of efficiency was well maintained. The following averages are indicative:

	1945	*1944*
Freight Train Load—gross tons	1,790	1,785
Freight Train Speed—miles per hour	16.1	16.2
Freight Car Movement—miles per car day	48.2	47.8
Gross Ton Miles per Freight Train Hour	28,873	28,913
Passenger Miles per Train Mile	138	141

OTHER WORKING EXPENSES amounted to $47,174,455, a decrease of $360,438. Railway tax accruals were $21,933,197, of which $18,200,000 represented the provision for Dominion Income and Excess Profits Taxes. Since the beginning of the war your Company has paid to the Dominion Government a total of $103,400,000 in Income and Excess Profits Taxes.

OTHER INCOME

Other Income amounted to $15,106,957, an increase of $2,735,642.

All vessels in your ocean-going fleets, and one of your coastal ships, remained in operation throughout the year under charter to the Government of the United Kingdom. An adjustment in rates of hire for certain vessels and the settlement of various claims which had been outstanding contributed to an improvement of $936,124 in the net earnings.

Hotel net earnings were better than in any past year. The improvement over 1944 was $645,024. Large scale demand for accommodation at your city hotels existed throughout the year and a record volume of business was handled. Your resort hotels remained closed in 1945.

The net earnings of the communications department increased $206,447. Following the cessation of hostilities your communication services were utilized more extensively by the public and revenues for the year were substantially higher.

Dividends paid by The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, were again at the rate of $2.50 per share.

Net income from interest, exchange, separately operated properties and miscellaneous sources increased $950,417. Interest received from the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company Income Bonds, which were acquired by your Company through reorganization of the Soo Line in 1944, amounted to $137,652. Exchange account and net results from the operations of separately operated properties improved. There was a decline in the management fees under your Company's contracts with the Government for the production of munitions, and reduced farm income in Western Canada adversely affected interest payments on farm land contracts.

FIXED CHARGES

Fixed charges amounted to $19,547,129. This was a decrease from 1944 of $1,284,020 and a decrease of $7,306,627 from their maximum in 1938. Fixed charges have now been brought back to the level of 15 years ago.

NET INCOME AND DIVIDENDS

Net income for the year amounted to $31,614,162 as compared with $34,699,830 in 1944, a decrease of $3,085,668. Dividends declared out of the year's earnings amounted to $21,781,500. The dividends on Preference Stock and Ordinary Stock were 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively, the same as for the previous year.

LAND ACCOUNTS

During the year 278,932 acres of agricultural lands were sold for $1,603,044, an average price of $5.75 per acre. Included in this total were 638 acres of irrigated land, sold at an average price of $55.05 per acre.

Cash received on land account totalled $7,637,988, including $660,760 derived from the leasing of coal, gas and petroleum rights. Disbursements for land and irrigation expenses, including taxes, were $1,257,523 leaving net cash receipts of $6,380,465. This was a decrease of $430,706 from the previous year.

Certain concessions to contract holders were again approved for the crop year 1945-46. The assistance to holders of farm contracts since this policy was inaugurated in 1932, has amounted to $25,614,264.

BALANCE SHEET

The total assets of your Company at the end of the year amounted to $1,605,895,632, an increase during the year of $22,817,733. The net increase in property investment was $20,551,013, the additions and retirements being summarized for each of the various classes of property in a supporting schedule accompanying the Balance Sheet. The purchase of the line of railway in British Columbia between Princeton and Otter Summit, referred to in the 1944 Annual Report, was completed during the year. Among the larger retirements is that of the "Empress of Russia", which was destroyed by fire in September, 1945, while under charter to the British Government.

Current assets at the close of the year exceeded current liabilities by $82,854,705 or 175%. At the end of the previous year the excess was $88,484,875.

FINANCE

Serial equipment obligations, totalling $7,214,000, matured and were paid.

On October 1, City Bank Farmers Trust Company entered into an agreement under which $20,000,000 principal amount of Equipment Trust Certificates was issued, guaranteed as to principal and interest by your Company. This issue, designated as Series "H", maturing in equal semi-annual instalments from April 1, 1946, to October 1, 1955, inclusive, is payable in United States currency, and bears interest at 2% per annum. Under this arrangement, equipment constructed or to be constructed and costing $25,069,943 in Canadian funds is leased to your Company at a rental equal to the instalments of principal of and interest on the Equipment Trust Certificates. Pending delivery of the equipment, your Company deposited with the Trustee bonds of the Dominion of Canada and cash aggregating $25,069,943. As at December 31, units of equipment to the value of $6,273,350 had been delivered, leaving a balance on hand with the Trustee of $18,796,593, which amount is carried on the balance sheet in Other Investments as Unexpended Equipment Trust Deposit.

During the year, $1,000,000 4½% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds, maturing July 1, 1960, were purchased and cancelled. The balance of these bonds—$24,000,000—was called for redemption on January 1, 1946. The funds to meet this call were deposited with the Trustee on December 31.

The foregoing transactions resulted in the net retirement of $12,214,000 of bonds and other obligations, and a reduction of $30,268,000 in the amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock pledged as collateral.

On March 1, the 4% Second Debenture Stock of The Dominion Atlantic Railway Company, maturing July 1, 1956, amounting to £440,000, was called for redemption. Your Company placed this subsidiary in funds to meet the call. To consolidate its indebtedness, your subsidiary issued its 4% First Refunding Mortgage Bonds, maturing January 1, 1995, to the extent of $7,307,000, which have been accepted by your Company in settlement of advances made to enable your subsidiary to redeem its First and Second Debenture Stocks and as consideration for the surrender by your Company of £292,500 4% Extension Debenture Stock, maturing January 1, 1965, and $1,700,000 4% Mortgage Bonds, maturing May 1, 1966.

CANADIAN PACIFIC AIR LINES, LIMITED

The scale of operations of your Air Lines during the year 1945 was slightly lower than in the previous year, owing to the termination of wartime activities sponsored by the Canadian and United States Governments in Northwestern Canada. The results of operations showed a loss, after depreciation, of $308,066. The loss during the first six months of the year more than accounted for this deficit. Considerable improvement took place in the last six months, largely as a result of the expansion of mining activities throughout the country, and a profit was recorded in net income for that period.

Under contract with Trans-Canada Airlines, your Air Lines' subsidiary Yukon Southern Air Transport Limited has undertaken, as Agent for T.C.A., the operation of a service between Whitehorse, Y.T., and Fairbanks, Alaska, which was inaugurated in October last.

The aircraft operated by your Air Lines flew a total of 5,373,403 revenue miles during 1945, as compared with 5,984,602 in the previous year. Passengers carried totalled 125,110 as compared with 104,166; freight transported was 9,419,556 pounds, compared with 8,027,442 pounds, and mail amounted to 1,253,537 pounds, compared with 1,436,153 pounds.

During the year all activities of your Air Lines in the Overhaul Plants operated for the Department of Munitions and Supply and in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan came to a close.

Advances to the amount of $400,000 were repaid by your Air Lines during the year, reducing your investment to $7,000,000.

The Air Transport Board has commenced the review of existing licences and a number of applications are being made by independent operators for licences for charter services and services between specific points which might result in some duplication of services presently being operated by your Air Lines. In such cases briefs have been filed with the Board to protect the interests of your Air Lines.

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE RAILROAD COMPANY

During the year your Company exercised its option to acquire 33% of the stock of the newly organized Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company allotted to others in the plan of reorganization. $364,980 was paid for this stock, at the rate of $2.00 per share. Your Company now owns 49.94% of the capital stock of the Soo Line. In conformity with the terms under which this option was given, the traffic agreement executed in 1944, and referred to in the Annual Report for that year, has been extended for a period of eight years beginning January 1, 1951.

The Wisconsin Central Railway Company, of which your Company holds First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds in principal amount of $8,409,042, continues to be operated by the Soo Line as agent for the Trustees of the Wisconsin Central. Two plans of reorganization for that company have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by committees representing groups of bondholders. These plans contemplate a continuance of the present operating arrangement. A public hearing was held before one of the Commission's examiners commencing October 30th. His report has not yet been issued.

Net earnings of the Soo Line in 1945 amounted to $2,804,235. After fixed charges and other deductions, net income was $1,754,433.

THE DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY

The plan of reorganization embodying the terms of the compromise agreed upon between your Company and the representatives of the holders of a substantial portion of the First Mortgage Bonds, which was referred to in the last Annual Report, is expected to be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and with the Court, during the current year.

An appeal by Louis Lober from the decision of the Court which denied his petition for subordination of the claims of your Company to those of the owners of the First Mortgage bonds was dismissed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. A petition to remove the case to the

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

General Balance Sheet, December 31, 1945

ASSETS

Property Investment:		
Railway, Rolling Stock and Inland Steamships	$ 841,233,381	
Improvements on Leased Property	99,262,694	
Stocks and Bonds—Leased Railway Companies	133,481,665	
Ocean and Coastal Steamships	40,091,223	
Hotel, Communication and Miscellaneous Properties	97,501,149	
		$ 1,211,570,112
Other Investments:		
Stocks and Bonds—Controlled Companies	$ 69,743,699	
Miscellaneous Investments	47,285,852	
Advances to Controlled and Other Companies	5,803,641	
Mortgages Collectible and Advances to Settlers	1,513,178	
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites	16,602,926	
Unsold Lands and Other Properties	15,826,541	
Unexpended Equipment Trust Deposit	18,796,593	
Maintenance Fund	25,200,000	
Insurance Fund	11,122,713	
Steamship Replacement Fund	46,186,215	
		258,081,358
Current Assets:		
Material and Supplies	$ 32,298,728	
Agents' and Conductors' Balances	15,486,672	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	15,756,306	
Dominion of Canada Securities	20,790,000	
Cash	45,713,753	
		130,045,459
Unadjusted Debits:		
Insurance Prepaid	$ 229,363	
Unamortized Discount on Bonds	4,963,632	
Other Unadjusted Debits	1,005,708	
		6,198,703
		$ 1,605,895,632

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock:		
Ordinary Stock	$ 335,000,000	
Preference Stock—4% Non-cumulative	137,256,921	
		$ 472,256,921
Perpetual 4% Consolidated Debenture Stock	$ 327,067,729	
LESS: Pledged as collateral to bonds and equipment obligations	31,629,500	
		295,438,229
Funded Debt		93,669,000
Current Liabilities:		
Pay Rolls	$ 5,248,725	
Audited Vouchers	9,664,647	
Net Traffic Balances	3,314,585	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable	9,544,012	
Accrued Fixed Charges	1,285,491	
Unmatured Dividend Declared	2,510,109	
Other Current Liabilities	15,623,185	
		47,190,754
Deferred Liabilities:		
Dominion Government Unemployment Relief	$ 1,447,223	
Miscellaneous	4,357,711	
		5,804,934
Reserves and Unadjusted Credits:		
Maintenance Reserves	$ 25,200,000	
Depreciation Reserves	281,528,223	
Investment Reserves	3,707,306	
Insurance Reserve	11,122,713	
Contingent Reserves	5,188,998	
Unadjusted Credits	5,785,961	
		332,533,201
Premium on Capital and Debenture Stock		34,458,562
Land Surplus		61,771,203
Profit and Loss Balance		262,772,828
		$ 1,605,895,632

ERIC A. LESLIE,
Vice-President and Comptroller

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY:

We have examined the above General Balance Sheet of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as at December 31, 1945, the Income and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending on that date and other related schedules, and have compared them with the books and records of the Company.

The records of the securities owned by the Company at December 31, 1945, were verified by an examination of those securities which were in the custody of its Treasurer and by certificates received from such depositaries as were holding securities in safe custody for the Company.

In our opinion the General Balance Sheet, Income and Profit and Loss Accounts and the other related schedules are properly drawn up so as to fairly present the financial position of the Company at December 31, 1945, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

Montreal, March 8, 1946.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

United States Supreme Court has been denied.

Net earnings of the South Shore were $410,141 compared with $642,880 in 1944.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

A Department of Research, the need for which had become increasingly apparent, was established on February 1, 1945, with headquarters at Montreal. Its function is to carry on scientific and technical studies and to make recommendations for improvements and economies in various phases of your Company's operations. Satisfactory progress has been made in the organization of the Department and the advancement of specific projects which havo been under study.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

A Department of Public Relations was established on August 1, 1945. The new department will integrate the work of the former General Publicity Agency including its Advertising Branch, the Press Bureau and the Exhibits Branch, and will devote special attention to all phases of your Company's activities which have a bearing on public relations. It will ensure that your Company's rail, steamship, hotel and other services are effectively publicized and that the public and your employees are fully informed on matters of interest to them.

RATES AND SERVICES

Freight and passenger rates remained unchanged throughout the year. It is informative to record the extent to which the gross earnings of your Company would have expanded in each of the years since 1941 had the charges for its services increased in line with the advances in the index of Canadian wholesale prices. The basis of the computations is indicated in the following table:

Year	*Price Index Yearly Average* (October 1941=100)	*Actual Earnings* (in millions)	*Computed Earnings* (in millions)
1942	101.9	$ 257	$ 262
1943	106.6	297	317
1944	109.3	319	349
1945	109.9	316	347
Totals 1942-1945		$1,189	$1,275

Thus in the four year period your Company's earnings would have been $86 million greater if its rates had kept abreast of prices generally.

The world-wide services of your Company have played no small part in bringing the Dominion of Canada to the favourable attention of the peoples of many lands. Prior to the war your Company maintained representation in 22 countries of continental Europe, in 15 countries and territories in the Far East, in Australia and New Zealand and in the West Indies as well as the United Kingdom and the United States. These agencies greatly facilitated both trade and travel and created much good will for Canada. With the outbreak of war it was necessary to close all agencies located in Europe and the Far East, with the exception of those not in the combat area. Since hostilities ceased, some of these agencies have been re-opened and plans are being made for the re-opening of others as and when business conditions warrant.

Automatic block signals were installed for 97 miles of single track in the Ontario District and 67 miles of track in the Manitoba and Alberta Districts. This efficient system of operation has now been installed on a total of 2,245 miles of your line.

New sleeping car comforts, featuring a bed which folds into the wall by day, have been incorporated in certain sleeping cars being rebuilt in your shops. These cars will provide a practical laboratory for testing the new features for possible inclusion in new equipment. The programme of modernizing passenger equipment, providing more colourful and comfortable interiors, has been proceeded with as priorities for materials permitted. In addition, experiments have been made with a passenger train car fitted with free-wheeling axle units to test the degree of improvement obtainable in riding qualities.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF VETERANS

It has been the concern of your officers to develop policies for the employment of veterans going beyond the requirements of The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act. Every effort is being made to ensure that returning employees may benefit to the fullest extent from such added skill, knowledge, and experience as they acquired in the course of their war service. Where advisable, re-training has been provided to enable employees to resume their duties with confidence and assurance, and every encouragement has been extended to those who desired to take advantage of Government assistance in procuring vocational or academic training.

More than 4,800 employees, who had been on leave of absence with the Armed Forces or engaged in special war services under direction of the British Admiralty, had returned to peacetime employment with your Company by the end of the year. In addition, some 6,300 veterans who had no prior service with your Company had been placed in positions, a development which indicates the broad approach taken toward the problem of re-establishment.

STEAMSHIP REPLACEMENT

Two ships, the Beaverdell and Beaverglen, were launched on the Clyde during the year. The keels of two more ships of the same class have been laid. Improved performance and economy of operation have been sought in the design of the new Beavers and they are being fitted with the latest navigational aids, including radar equipment. Their speed will be 16 knots. Each vessel will have 163,000 cu. ft. of refrigerated space for perishable traffic.

The early release from Government service of two of your passenger ships is anticipated and agreements have been executed with shipbuilders for their reconditioning. The resumption of service on both the Atlantic and the Pacific, as well as improvements in the service on the British Columbia coast, is the immediate aim of your Directors.

CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS

In anticipation of your confirmation, capital appropriations in addition to those approved at the last annual meeting were authorized by your Directors during the year in the amount of $5,048,226. Included was a provision of $3,866,567 for the construction of a fourth Beaver class vessel.

Your approval will also be requested for capital appropriations of $42,039,447 for the year 1946. The principal items are as follows:

Additions and betterments to stations, freight sheds, coaling and watering facilities and engine houses	$ 2,814,995
Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form	1,019,374
Tie plates, rail anchors and miscellaneous roadway betterments	1,360,936
Replacement of rail in main line and branch line tracks with heavier section	1,086,640
Installation of automatic signals	1,681,092
Additional terminal and side track accommodation	1,445,757
Additions and betterments to shop machinery	1,017,258
New rolling stock	16,840,399
Additions and betterments to rolling stock	1,095,802
Ocean and Coastal steamships	12,684,593
Additions and betterments to communication facilities	764,507

The appropriations for new rolling stock make provision for 40 Pacific type steam locomotives, designed primarily for branch line working, and 14 Diesel switching locomotives; 1,750 freight train cars and 52 work units. The appropriations for Ocean and Coastal steamships provide for the purchase of two ships from the Government of the United Kingdom and for the construction of two coastal passenger steamers. The cost of these vessels will be met out of the Steamship Replacement Fund which has been accumulated for this purpose.

AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

In 1935 your Directors reported that the Eastern Section of your Company's Irrigation project in the Province of Alberta had been transferred to the Board of Trustees of the Eastern Irrigation District, in accordance with the policy of encouraging the water users to undertake the operation of the system. In furtherance of this policy your Company has recently transferred the entire undertaking and works comprised in its Western District to the Board of Trustees of the Western Irrigation District.

The Agreement under which the transfer was made has been validated by act of the Alberta Legislature and provides for the assumption by the District of the liability of your Company to maintain and operate the system. The agreement further provides for the payment of $400,000 by your Company to the Board for the maintenance, operation, renewal and repair of the irrigation system transferred and, in addition, $20 per acre for all areas of irrigable land included in water agreements transferred, as compensation for the assumption by the Board of the contractual obligations of your Company for the delivery of water under these agreements. Your Company's total cash obligations under the agreement amount to $533,800, of which $100,000 remains to be paid on April 1, 1946. Your Directors believe that a substantial annual saving in expenses will be effected by this outlay and that a sound basis for the future prosperity of the District has been established.

JOINT PURCHASE OF THE ASSETS OF THE CONNECTICUT AND PASSUMPSIC RIVERS RAILROAD COMPANY

The joint offer of your Company and Boston and Maine Railroad to purchase certain lines of railway and other assets and property in the State of Vermont and the Province of Quebec, as provided for in the agreement dated April 6, 1945, which received your approval at the last Annual Meeting, was made and was accepted by The Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad Company. Application has been made to the Interstate Commerce Commission for its approval.

If, as is expected, such approval is obtained, the line of railway extending from Wells River, Vermont, to the International boundary, a distance of approximately 69 miles, will be conveyed to Newport & Richford Railroad Company, whose capital stock is to be acquired by your Company, and there will be submitted for your consideration and approval a lease of the line from Newport & Richford Railroad Company to your Company. The lease will be for a term of 999 years, will provide for a rental equal to the interest on any bonds or other financial obligations secured on said line of railway and will replace the existing thirty-year lease of the line, which is to be cancelled.

It is also expected, as part of the same transaction, that there will be submitted for your consideration and approval an assignment from The Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad Company to your Company of the unexpired term of a lease for 999 years of the railway of Massawippi Valley Railway Company extending from the International boundary to Lennoxville, in the Province of Quebec, a distance of approximately 32 miles. The rental under the lease will be $24,000 per annum, being an annual dividend of $6.00 per share on 4,000 shares of the capital stock of Massawippi Valley Railway Company.

STOCK HOLDINGS

The holdings of the Capital Stock of your Company at December 31 were as follows:

	ORDINARY		PREFERENCE		TOTAL
	No. of Holdings	*% of Stock*	*No. of Holdings*	*% of Stock*	*% of Stock*
Canada	22,267	14.60	158	.55	10.44
United Kingdom & other British	13,476	47.24	26,987	96.47	61.82
United States	18,605	31.89	74	.34	22.54
Other Countries	3,506	6.27	562	2.64	5.20
	57,854		27,781		

DIRECTORATE

It is with deep regret that your Directors report the death on November 19, 1945, of Mr. Selwyn Gwillym Blaylock who had been a member of the Board since December, 1942.

Mr. Blaylock, a distinguished citizen of Canada, achieved international renown and received many honours for his contributions to the science of metallurgy and electro-chemistry; his development of the great plant at Trail, B.C., was recognized as an outstanding achievement. His interest in community welfare was noteworthy and his relations with labour were such as to give him a place of distinctive leadership, while his wide and accurate knowledge of conditions associated with industrial enterprise enabled him to render valuable service as a Director of your Company.

It is also with deep regret that the Directors have to report that since the close of the year your Company has suffered a severe loss in the death of Major-General Frank S. Meighen, C.M.G., who rendered valued service as a Director for a period of over thirty years, having been so appointed in October, 1915.

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., M.P., London, was appointed a Director to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death in 1943 of the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, P.C., and Mr. Edwin G. Baker was appointed a member of the Board to succeed Major-General Frank S. Meighen, C.M.G.

The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching Annual Meeting. They are eligible for re-election:

Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, G.C.B., M.P.
Mr. L. J. Belnap
Hon. Eric W. Hamber
Mr. Ross H. McMaster
Mr. Morris W. Wilson, C.M.G.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Many tributes have been rendered to the efficiency and the sense of public responsibility displayed by Canadian railway workers of all ranks in the performance of their vital wartime tasks. Your Directors are proud to join in these tributes and to express their particular admiration of the accomplishments of the officers and employees of your Company.

During the war much anxiety was felt for those employees who in peacetime had been sent to the Far East in the service of your Company and who were interned by the Japanese. The satisfaction occasioned by their deliverance at the conclusion of the war was tempered only by the knowledge that three had died while in enemy hands.

It is with deep regret that your Directors record that 658 employees, serving in the armed forces or specially engaged under direction of the British Admiralty, lost their lives in the titanic struggle against evil and tyranny. Their names will ever be remembered and honoured.

For the Directors,
D. C. COLEMAN,
President.

Montreal, March 11, 1946.

Rio's Fairylike Charm Broken By Cab-men

By DALE TALBOT

Rio de Janeiro provides the glamor and beauty that North Americans expect to find in South America, says Dale Talbot, writing from Brazil's capital. Mr. Talbot is a young Canadian writer who is travelling extensively in Latin America. He reports at random from various parts of the continent and other articles by him have already appeared in Saturday Night.

I WAS two hours late in reaching Rio de Janeiro because the plane was held up at Porto Alegre with motor trouble. Santos Dumont airport, bustling with planes and people, basked in the rays of a late afternoon sun and while we waited for Customs to clear earlier arrivals we rested in a sort of patio and drank *cafezinhos* — little cups of strong black coffee.

When my things were cleared a fairly aggressive porter carried the single light bag to a waiting taxi, a distance of twenty feet, and smilingly declined the coins I offered him.

"I want bills," he said brightly, in heavily accented English. "Five or ten cruzeiros would be all right." I felt inclined to agree with him, and at ten cruzeiros a throw I wouldn't mind taking on the job myself. Ten cruzeiros is 50 cents. And in most South American countries a 10-cent tip is plenty for such a brief task; three cents is enough in many places.

It seems I got to Rio at the wrong time. It was race week and every decent hotel was crowded with wealthy visitors. Doormen waved me away as if I brought some plague, and the taxi-driver finally took me to a remote establishment overlooked by fussier guests. By this time the meter said 16 cruzeiros, which, the driver kindly explained, really meant 40. The gasoline shortage was responsible, he told me, not to mention a brief delay at several hotels and the fact that he was carrying my bag as well as me. It sounded a bit doubtful, but the visitor always holds low cards in a deal like this and I paid him.

Straw Mattresses

The desk clerk registered due surprise at receiving a Canadian and he made suitable remarks. I saw my room and also made suitable remarks but decided to stay the night and seek better quarters next day. The most unique feature was the bed. It wasn't bad to look at but it had a straw mattress, which, I later learned, is standard equipment in Brazil, except that all the others are softer. Heat is supposed to be less noticeable with a straw mattress, the theory possibly being that the sleeper is too uncomfortable to bother about minor things like temperature.

Rio de Janeiro is beautiful, of course. It's fantastically beautiful. If a whole staff of Disney artists pooled their genius, if they used their gayest colors and put their wildest dreams on paper, they couldn't create Rio and its surroundings. There are buildings as new as the latest movie, beaches that make you want to stay forever and night-clubs, like the Copacabana Palace and The Urca Club, with floor shows that call for more "supers" and "colossals" than even Hollywood could provide.

This capital of Brazil is South America the way North Americans imagine it to be. There are palm trees and perpetual blue skies and endless stretches of white sand with waves that curl in and break slowly. The water is emerald green or cobalt blue or ultramarine. There are tropical fruit and magnificent sunsets. Mountains stretch until they disappear in purple haze, and, when you see all this from a plane coming in low for a landing, it doesn't seem to be part of the same world where so much goes wrong. But seeing it is good. You somehow know there couldn't be anything so beautiful unless there really was a God.

Like every Rio visitor I went up Sugar Loaf mountain for a panoramic view of the city and harbor. This great, jutting rock is peculiarly shaped, not unlike half a French roll, point uppermost. Its hugeness is frightening at close range and the top seems far too small to hold anyone. Actually there is room for several houses and a good many people. A cable car makes the trip in two stages, stopping first at a neighboring smaller hill. The complete return trip costs eight cruzeiros, or 40 cents Canadian.

Another "must" for every Rio visitor is a trip up Santa Teresa hill to where the great and famous figure of Christ stands 2,310 feet above sea level. This wonderful figure of the Redeemer was planned in 1921 to celebrate Brazil's 100th year of independence, but technical difficulties delayed its construction until 1931. It's 100 feet high and weighs 1,200 tons.

Financial Misadventures

The cruzeiro, incidentally, is rather a new unit of currency. Originally it was the "reis" but a series of financial misadventures brought about such depreciation that the "milreis" was adopted, a milreis being about 1,000 reis. Coins, whose former purchasing value had been reasonable, dropped until the metal was worth more than the coin, and these soon disappeared. Brazil decided to start all over again and the cruzeiro became the new "dollar."

Although a cruzeiro is worth only five cents Canadian, it takes the form of a banknote, an elaborate and beautiful piece of paper as good to look at as a Canadian dollar bill and just about the same size. Smaller amounts are covered by coins, and the visitor soon becomes the possessor of a strange mixture of old and new money. A cruzeiro and a milreis are worth the same and either may be used, but the old money is gradually being outlawed and you've got to watch out for useless bills. Coins cause the main confusion because the old and new money provides endless varieties, although only three or four basic values are represented.

Not very long ago, a ship bringing a large supply of freshly-printed cruzeiro money to Brazil was sunk by a submarine. The result was such a drastic shortage of actual money that a barter system started with change being given in cigarettes and similar commodities.

Bewildered Visitor

Rio trams and buses deserve special mention. Bus passengers pay on leaving and at each stop a shower of coins drops into the farebox. A zone price list and a meter at the front of the bus seem to be part of the system, but I could never figure out the right amount. Questioning the conductor made it worse, because he always asked, "Where did you get on?" and I never knew because the city was strange to me. I have no doubt that the system is a perfectly intelligent one, but to a visitor unfamiliar with routes and distances it is somewhat baffling.

I decided finally to let Brazilian money come to my rescue, and I henceforth selected coins worth enough to more than pay my fare, instead of trying to choose the exact amount. It worked beautifully, and, since the sum involved was never greater than several cents in Canadian money, there wasn't much to worry about.

The street cars, called "bondes," are huge affairs and you pay when you get on, depending on how far you want to go. The conductor provides no ticket and actually there is no proof that you have paid your fare. Each few blocks an inspector makes some notation on a pad carried by the conductor and then waves the car on. Precisely what he does I was never able to figure out. It is an interesting system, made all the more fascinating by a clock-gong arrangement up front on which the conductor registers fares collected.

It is very amusing when large numbers board the car at rush hours, because an absolute bedlam of ringing is heard as the conductor tries to keep up with passengers. That recently popular song, "Clang, Clang, Clang Went the Trolley," may have been inspired by a visit to Rio. I have it on good authority that conductors earn 400 cruzeiros a month, and, since a mediocre shirt costs 100 cruzeiros in this city, it may be assumed that some fares are not rung up.

Prices Equal New York

At the moment, inflation is rampant in Rio. There is a hopeless shortage of gasoline and an appalling lack of transportation, so much so that taxis are compelled by law to act as jitneys and carry groups of passengers from downtown to the residential sections daily from four-thirty to eight o'clock. Restaurant prices equal New York and so do rents. Living quarters are hard to find and a building boom is running wild. People buy buildings before they're built, and sometimes these phantom structures change hands several times—at a handsome profit. One woman put her last cent into a splendid apartment house, only to find later that the building had no proper framework, which in most South American countries consists of iron rods and cement, rather than girders, as in Canada. The building was merely a beautiful shell, unsafe for habitation, and as such was condemned.

Please don't talk to me about Portuguese. It must work out all right because 50,000,000 Brazilians seem to make a go of it, but anyone who says it's almost the same as Spanish should be coldly ignored. Portuguese does resemble Spanish and knowledge of Spanish is a tremendous help, but despite this basic similarity there is enough difference to make it tough going. Portuguese is guttural. It lacks the smooth beauty of Spanish, while peculiar or harsh letter combinations make it appear uglier. However, if you speak Spanish you can get by in Rio because most Brazilians understand it, the only apparent exceptions being cab drivers arguing over prices.

There are nearly two million people in this wonder city of Brazil. Many of them are true cariocas — native sons and daughters of Rio, born and bred in the confines of the capital. They live and laugh and love and walk on the famous tiled sidewalks with the black and white patterns, pointing out with some pride that even at their feet there is beauty. It is so strange to think that only 40 years ago this same city, ravaged by yellow fever, was a place of horror and death. "No Stop at Rio" was what some steamship companies advertised in an effort to lure Argentine-bound passengers their way.

Today it seems beyond belief that anyone could want to miss it. I am sure Rio de Janeiro is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

• •

HIC!

A MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, writes that he has cured three cases of persistent hiccups by placing the thumb on one side of the "Adam's Apple" and the first and second fingers on the other side and preventing any movement. One case recurred but a second "treatment" effected a permanent cure.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Coupon Thefts Tie In With Black Market Activities at Coast

By P. W. LUCE

BETWEEN 8,000 and 10,000 food coupons have been stolen in the coast cities since the beginning of February. They are all loose coupons turned in to stores by customers, and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board may give credit to merchants when satisfied that the thefts have actually taken place.

Most of the coupons have been taken from small stores, where they are left in tills overnight. In many cases nothing else has been touched. Elsewhere such rationed goods as butter or sugar have been carried away. A quarter of a ton of sugar and 200 pounds of butter have been stolen from Vancouver stores. In New Westminster 50 pounds of butter were stolen from the freighter Fort Biloxie. Various store burglaries are reported from that city. The thieves do not appear to be so keen for meat coupons. Nearly all householders have plenty of these.

It is believed that the stolen coupons are passed back to the ration board through small cafes rather than through individuals. Some find their way into general circulation, and officials suggest that these could be intercepted if merchants insisted on detaching coupons from the books, instead of accepting loose coupons, as is now the general practice in spite of stern regulations to the contrary. Tradesmen figure they use up enough time handling coupons as it is.

There is a fair quantity of butter bootlegged from the Fraser Valley, some of it going to bakeries and cafes, and some to private parties who pay 60 and 75 cents and even up to $1 a pound. This illicit trade is carried on by small farmers whose product is manufactured under conditions which may not conform to recognized hygienic standards, and as sales are usually made to relatives or friends they are hard to check. Farmers are expected to turn in coupons for butter consumed on the farms, but this is more theory than actual practice.

To add to British Columbia's food troubles, there is a serious shortage of potatoes. It requires 95,000 tons a year to feed the population of nearly 1,000,000, and local supply is almost always short. Experts say 30,000 acres must be sown to potatoes before local needs can be met. This season the shortage amounts to 400 carloads. Large quantities have been turned back at the border because of disease infection.

Many of the stores are completely out of spuds. Others restrict customers to three pounds at a time, enough for a day's supply for the average family. The price is ten cents for three pounds, and the potatoes are either large and misshapen, or culls and pig feed.

No Golden Eggs Here

The average poultry farmer of British Columbia has a long way to go before he gets into the millionaire class. According to a survey by the department of agricultural economics of the University of B.C., the net result of a year's work amounts to only $1,000. An allowance of five per cent on capital invested is made.

The survey began with 100 farmers but 54 failed to keep satisfactory records. Flocks of birds ranged in size from 105 to 1,556, with an average of 656. The average investment per bird was $4.88. Average egg production was 153 for hens and 193 for pullets, and the average price per dozen eggs was 30.14 cents. Not counting labor, it cost 18.81 cents to produce a dozen eggs.

Shipping Tonnage Down

Shipping passing through the port of Vancouver averaged better than 10,000,000 tons a year from 1940 to the end of 1945, a decrease of about 1,000,000 tons compared with pre-war years, according to figures compiled by the National Harbors Board.

Most of the tonnage was inward bound: 38,000,000 tons against 15,000,000 in outgoing cargoes. From 1943 to the end of 1945, 600,000 tons of war materials passed through the port of Vancouver. The salt fish movement, an important export until 1941, ceased abruptly when Japan entered the war. The market for this was entirely in the Orient.

Canadian Coal to China

Canadian Collieries has shipped 10,000 tons of steam coal for power plants and bunkerage from Vancouver Island to Hong Kong, the first shipment of the kind ever made from B.C. to the Orient. The fuel was requisitioned for the British army through the Ottawa Department of Supply.

The coal mines at Nanaimo were first developed about eighty years ago for the supply of British naval vessels making their Pacific headquarters at Esquimalt, men being brought out from Scotland to work the deposits. Several of the original workings have long since been exhausted, and the industry has seen its best days.

Additional shipments may be made to Hong Kong until such time as the Chinese mines are back in operation, but not beyond that period. The last cargoes sent out by Canadian Collieries went to Chile in 1941.

West Canadian Collieries, of Blairmore, Alta., has contracted for the sending of 30,000 tons of slack coal to China.

Over-Charging for Used Cars

Nobody knows how much overcharging there has been in the sale of used cars since the price ceiling was fixed, but it certainly runs into high figures. A large number of sales are not reported to the authorities, who are legally supposed to pass the price paid and to take action if there has been an excess charge.

Some idea of the exaggerated values charged purchasers may be gleaned from the fact that approximately $75,000 was paid in refunds during 1945, on orders from the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. About two hundred cases still have to be adjudicated, which will boost the total considerably.

In Vancouver alone, an amount of $35,589 was returned more or less voluntarily by vendors who had charged too much, and refunds of $15,000 were made after prosecutions.

40,000 Pictures Exhibited

The Vancouver Art Gallery has celebrated its fourteenth anniversary and is now firmly established as one of the important cultural institutions of the province. In addition to a good permanent collection which is fairly representative of Canadian and European art, it has frequently changing loan collections which cater to all manner of tastes, including the ultra modern.

Since 1931 it is estimated that 40,000 pictures have been exhibited, a record not excelled by many galleries of its size on the continent.

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THEY THOUGHT THEY WERE INSURED BUT—

SHE thought she was insured against the loss of her new fur coat when a thief stole it from the back seat of her car. It cost twelve hundred dollars . . . The insurance policy her husband carried did not cover that kind of theft.

He was a camera fan, but he'd never insured his very valuable camera. It was a nice haul at a vacation hotel for the thief who stole it . . . His insurance didn't cover that risk.

She removed her engagement ring to wash her hands and forgot to put it on again. When she returned to look for it, it was gone . . . She thought her insurance would cover it, but it didn't.

Jewellery, furs, cameras, musical instruments, guns and sporting equipment, stamp and coin collections, scientific instruments, objects of art—scores of things like these may be insured by the "All Risk" forms of policies issued by "North America" Companies. The cost is surprisingly low for the broad protection given.

Take no chances on the loss of your possessions at any time, anywhere. Phone your Insurance Agent today to cover you against such loss by an "All Risk" policy in the "North America" Companies.

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25

GARDENS OF TODAY

Canada Has So Much For Her Few; Overseas So Little For Many

By COLLIER STEVENSON

LITTLE did we think in those days when the war seemed to be going so badly, that in the first year of peace Canadians would be called upon to not only continue but extend any of the responsibilities assumed so gladly during a world-splitting emergency. Yet here we are charged, both nationally and individually, with the production of more and more food stuffs with which to maintain Canada's high nutritional standard and to raise the present low standard of people overseas who face the war's consequence so closely.

We Canadians who have so much must share of our plenty with the millions of people who now have so pitifully little. It's not a time for any of us to sit back smugly and leave to others all the responsibility of increasing the production of food. If, for instance, we have land suited to the cultivation of vegetables, let us either work it ourselves or extend its use to others, whether for personal or community effort.

It is fortunate that the vegetables which are so rich in vitamins and minerals can be grown successfully by most amateurs, given the advantages of ground that is well drained and situated where it will catch the sun during most of the day. The next most important feature is patience and persistence on the part of the gardener. It is easy to be full of enthusiasm in the spring when preparing a garden affords an excellent opportunity to be out of doors after a tiresome winter: but it is quite another thing to maintain that enthusiasm and remember the more serious purpose of the garden under the onslaught of drought, insects, weeds and diseases as the season progresses. A worth-while garden demands constant attention and a lot of hard and not always pleasant work.

THE size of the garden is unimportant. Actually it is possible for a small garden to be more productive than a much larger one which is too great a burden for its owner to handle. For the secret of productivity is care in the preparation of the soil, care in the addition of fertilizer and then care in weeding, watering, thinning out and transplanting. Don't attempt more than you can manage is a wise warning for amateur gardeners. You will get better results from fulfilling a small contract efficiently than from falling short of a more ambitious one.

AMATEURS will want to know which vegetables are easiest to grow, give the most value in vitamins and minerals and are most suitable for small-scale gardens. Swiss chard and New Zealand spinach often are considered foremost among the greens. Leaf lettuce, green onions, broccoli, stringless green beans, peas, lima beans, parsley, squash, red peppers and carrots are particularly popular because of their high vitamin content. And at the head of any gardener's list should be tomatoes, for their versatility, both raw and cooked, is inexhaustible and their flavor almost universally enjoyed. Generally speaking, it is preferable to grow several different kinds of vegetables rather than to concentrate on a few. This makes for more interest in gardening, variety in diet.

TIME CHART FOR VEGETABLES

This guide to suitable dates for planting "grow-your-own" garden produce has been welcomed so warmly in previous years that it is reprinted now for the benefit of new readers.

Vegetable	Feet of row per person	Seed or plants per 100 feet of row	Depth to sow seed —inches	Distance between rows	Distance between plants in rows —inches	Time of planting in open soil	Days to Harvest
Asparagus	5-10	50-60	6-10	3 ft.	18-24	April	2 years
Beans, Bush	10-15*	1 lb.	1-2	1½-2 ft.	2	May 15	50-70
Beans, Pole	5-10	½ lb.	1-2	1½-2 ft.	12	May 15	50-70
Beet	10-15*	1 oz.	½	1-1½ ft.	2-3	April 1-July 10	55-70
Broccoli, Early	5-10	65	plants	1½-2 ft.	18	April 1-15	10-60
Broccoli, Late	5-10	65	plants	1½-2 ft.	18	June 15-July 10	10-60
Brussels Sprouts	5-10	65	plants	1½-2 ft.	18	May 15-June 15	70
Cabbage, Early	5-10	65	plants	1½-2 ft.	18	April 1-15	70
Cabbage, Late	10-15	50-65	½	1½-2 ft.	18-24	June 15-July 10	110
Carrot	10-20*	¼ oz.	½	1-1½ ft.	2-3	April 1-July 10	65-75
Cauliflower, Early	5-10	65	plants	1½-2 ft.	18	April 1-15	60-70
Cauliflower, Late	5-10	65	plants	1½-2 ft.	18	June 15-July 10	60-70
Celery, Early	5-10	200	plants	1½-2 ft.	6	April 20-May 15	
Celery, Late	10-15	200	plants	1½-2 ft.	2	July 1-15	
Chard	2-5	1 oz.	1	1-1½ ft.	6	April 1-May 1	55
Corn	15-50*	¼ lb.	2-2½	2-3 ft.	18-36	May 10-July 1	70-90
Cucumber	5-10	½ oz.	1-2	4-5 ft.	12-48	June 1-July 1	60-70
Eggplant	2-6	50-60	plants	2 ft.	18-24	June 1	70-80
Endive	2-5	1 pkt.	½	1½ ft.	8	April 1-15	90
Horseradish	1-2	100	plants	2 ft.	12	April 1-15	1 year
Kale	3-6	2 pkt.	½	1½-2 ft.	8	July 15-Aug. 1	55-60
Kohlrabi	3-6*	2 pkt.	1	1½-2 ft.	2-4	April 1-July 15	60
Leek	1-2	2 pkt.	1	1-1½ ft.	2-3	April 1-15	
Lettuce	5-10*	2 pkt.	½	1-1½ ft.	8-12	April 1-August 1	45-80
Muskmelon	10-15	¼ oz.	1-2	4-5 ft.	12-48	June 1	80-100
Onion (seed)	5-10	½ oz.	seed, ½	1-1½ ft.	2-4	April 15	
Onion, transplants	5-10	600	plants 2-3	1-1½ ft.	3-4	April 1-15	115-135
Parsley	1-2	2 pkt.	½	1-1½ ft.	6	April 1-August 1	80
Parsnip	5-10	2 pkt.	½	1½-2 ft.	3-4	April 15-30	110
Peas	10-30*	1 lb.	1-2	1½-2 ft.	2	April 1-30	60-85
Pepper	3-6	60-100	plants	1½-2 ft.	12-18	June 1	65-75
Potato	75-200	5-10 lbs.	2-4	2-2½ ft.	12-14	April and May	
Pumpkin	5-10	¼ oz.	1-2	6 ft.	72	June 1	110
Radish	3-6	2 pkt.	½	1-1½ ft.	2	April-August	28-35
Rhubarb	1-2	35-50	plants	3 ft.	24-36	April	
Rutabaga	5-10	2 pkt.	½	1½-2 ft.	4-6	June 15-30	100
Salsify	3-6	2 pkt.	½	1-1½ ft.	2	April 15-30	
Spinach	10-30	1 oz.	½	1-1½ ft.	3	April and August	40-45
N.Z. Spinach	5-10	1 oz.	½	1½-2 ft.	18	April 15	
Squash	5-10	½ oz.	1	6	6	June 1	
Tomato	10-30	33	plants	3	36	May 25-June 1	75
Tomato (staked)	15-30	50-75	plants	2-2½ ft.	12-18	May 25-June 1	75
Turnip	5-10	pkt.	½	1-1½ ft.	3-4	April-August	50
Watermelon	3-6	½ oz.	1	6	6	June 1	75-85

Note: *Amount at each sowing.

This chart, published by courtesy Ontario Department of Agriculture, is based on climatic conditions in Ontario. Allowance should be made elsewhere for local conditions.

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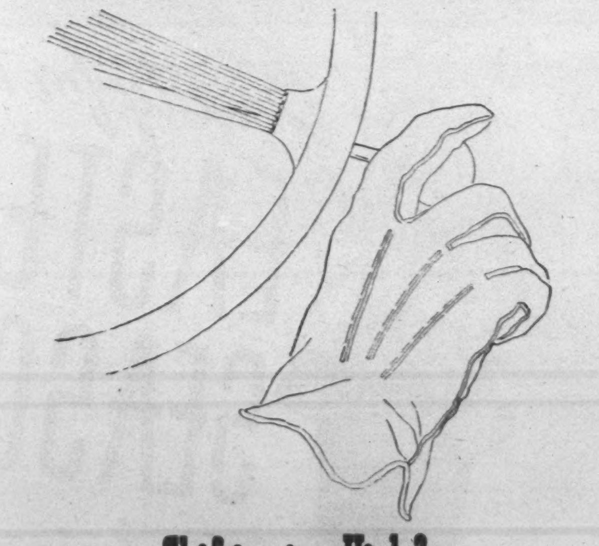

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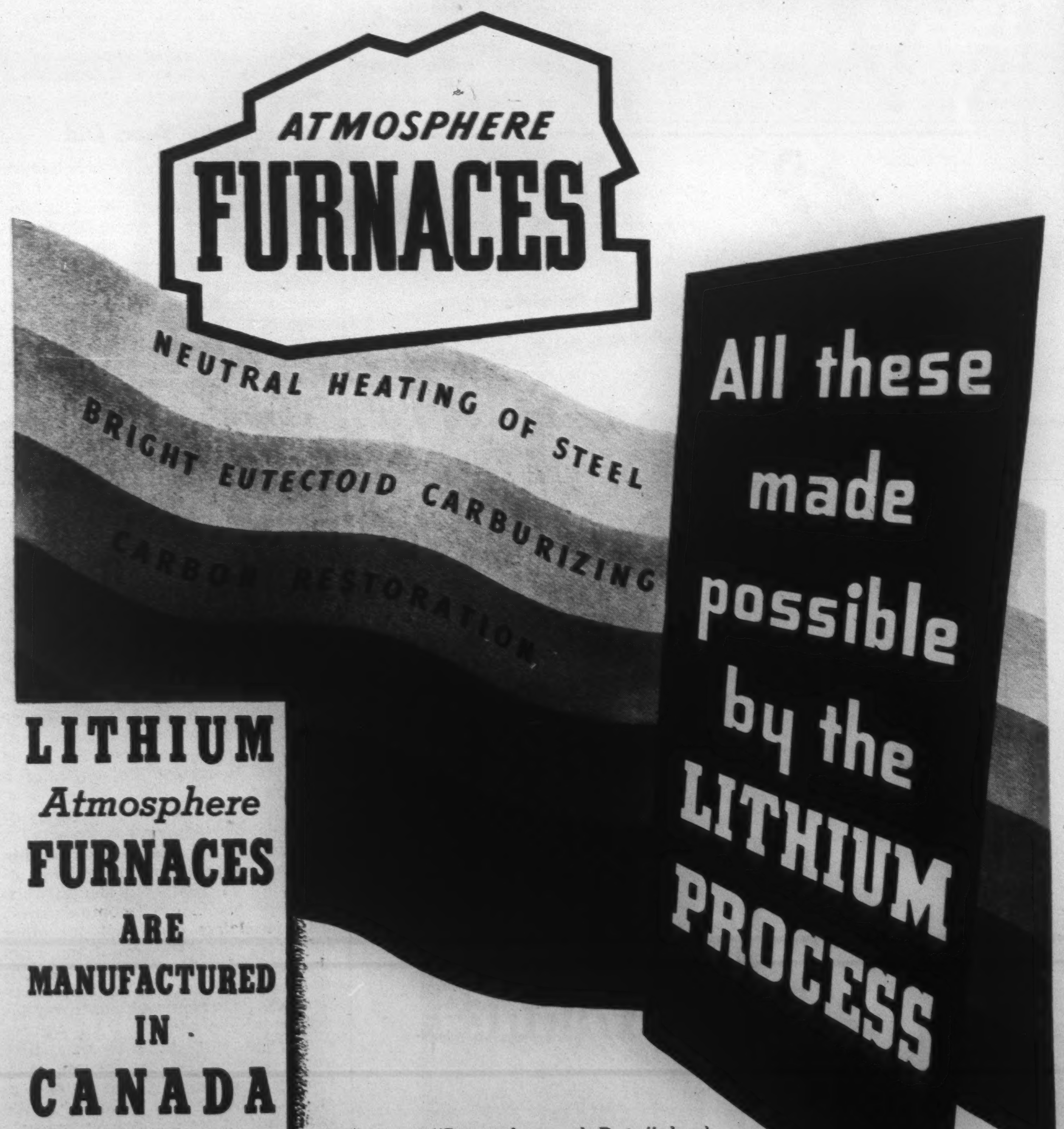
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LONDON LETTER

If Public Wants State Medicine, Doctors Are Sure to Cooperate

By P. O'D.

IN February, 1944, the Coalition Government brought out a White Paper with very wide proposals for the establishment of a national health service. Ever since, controversy has been going on about the various provisions of the scheme, with doctors, as might be expected, taking the chief part in the discussion. As might also be expected their attitude has not been friendly. It has in many cases been openly and resolutely hostile.

Now the Labor Government has brought out its National Health Service Bill, with a White paper explaining it, and the public and the doctors know what they are to expect. Not that it is very different from what they already expected.

Taking a quick bird's-eye view, what the Bill aims to provide is a complete health service, at home or in hospital, by doctors and dentists and specialists of all sorts, for everyone who wishes to take advantage of it, whether rich or poor. If you want to pay, you can. If you don't want to pay, you needn't. You have only to register yourself with whatever local doctor or dentist you choose, and he must look after you. If the services of a specialist or treatment in a hospital are required, these also will be provided free.

There are, of course, a good many compromises in the Bill, by way of conciliating the doctors and also those members of the public who may wish to pay, feeling that they will get better attention that way — which may or may not be true. Doctors will be paid by the State, getting a basic salary and also so much for each of their registered patients. But they may also carry on private practice. They may even choose whether or not to come into the scheme at all. There is no compulsion, though naturally it is hoped and expected that most doctors will come into it. Otherwise it would be unworkable.

Financially doctors are not badly treated, especially the younger doctors joining the national service, who will thus get an assured status and income much sooner than they otherwise might. It is the older established physicians and surgeons who are hostile. They hate the idea of losing their independence and becoming State functionaries, and their fears are not much allayed by the promised freedom to continue in private practice.

It may well be that after a few years there will be very little private practice left. Not many people will prefer to go on paying, perhaps paying heavily, for what they can get for nothing — or rather, what they have already paid for in taxation. There is a good deal of snobbery in the dislike of becoming a mere "panel" patient. The time may come and come soon when people will no more think of paying the doctor than they would of paying the policeman. Medical service will simply become a function of the State.

No one can deny that this idea of universal medical service is a great and beneficent one. Even Mr. Aneurin Bevan's most determined political opponents can find very little to attack in the general plan of his Bill. In its main outlines it is as much a Conservative as a Socialist production. What difference there is has to do chiefly with working arrangements and details. Many of these will no doubt be smoothed out before the Bill comes into operation — early in 1948, it is hoped — and others will be solved by a process of trial and error.

A good deal will depend on how willing the doctors are to cooperate. Though they may dislike some features of the Bill, there is little doubt that they will cooperate. It would not be in accord with the spirit and high traditions of the profession to try to sabotage a measure which promises so much good — and which incidentally the public as a whole is determined to see put into force.

Movies Fifty Years Old

Fifty years ago a French lecturer stepped on to the platform at the Polytechnic in Regent Street, London, and announced a demonstration of the "cinematographe" invented by two brothers with the oddly appropriate name of Lumière. The hall was darkened, and the small audience saw the first moving pictures ever publicly shown in this country—queer, jerky little pictures, each depicting a single scene. But they did move.

On the very same day an Englishman, Robert Paul, before an audience at the Finsbury Technical College, demonstrated his "theatrograph", as he called it, which did exactly the same thing. This was a private and not a public demonstration, and so the Lumière brothers get the credit for the first exhibition. And it is their name, the "cinema", which has survived.

The recording of movement by a camera, or cameras, goes a good deal farther back—probably in the first place to the work of Edward Muybridge. In 1872 this English photographer, whose real name was Muggeridge, was employed by Leland Stanford to record the action of a galloping horse.

He did it by means of a series of cameras, and afterwards invented a machine to project the resulting pictures on a screen, thus gaining an effect of motion. Incidentally he called his machine a "zoopraxiscope".

Other claims are made for other inventors in other countries. Let the historians of the "movies" fight it out, in the learned and acrimonious way in which such controversies are usually conducted. All we are concerned with here is that fifty years ago in London began, very quietly and humbly, the public career of the British "cinema". We can exult at its subsequent marvels of development, or groan inwardly at its silliness and vulgarity, as our taste and habit of mind may incline us. Neither will matter.

Rebeautify London's Parks

London's parks suffered greatly during the war. Anti-aircraft batteries were set up in them, military installations of one sort or another established, huts erected, army vehicles parked and manoeuvered. All these have now been taken away, but the scars remain. Large areas of turf have been torn up or denuded, paths have been made to look like wagon trails. Gardeners groan.

The work of bringing the parks back to their old greenness and beauty is now under way, but it will take a long time. Nature refuses to be hurried, and it will probably be years before the turf is once again the thick resilient carpet that it was.

Fortunately this is a country and climate in which grass grows quickly and easily, if given half a chance. It may be that the bare brown areas will soon become green again or greenish. But it won't be turf, and the public cannot be allowed to walk on it. At least it is something that reseeding on a large scale has begun. There will be something pleasant to look at—if the hungry sparrows don't dig all the seed up.

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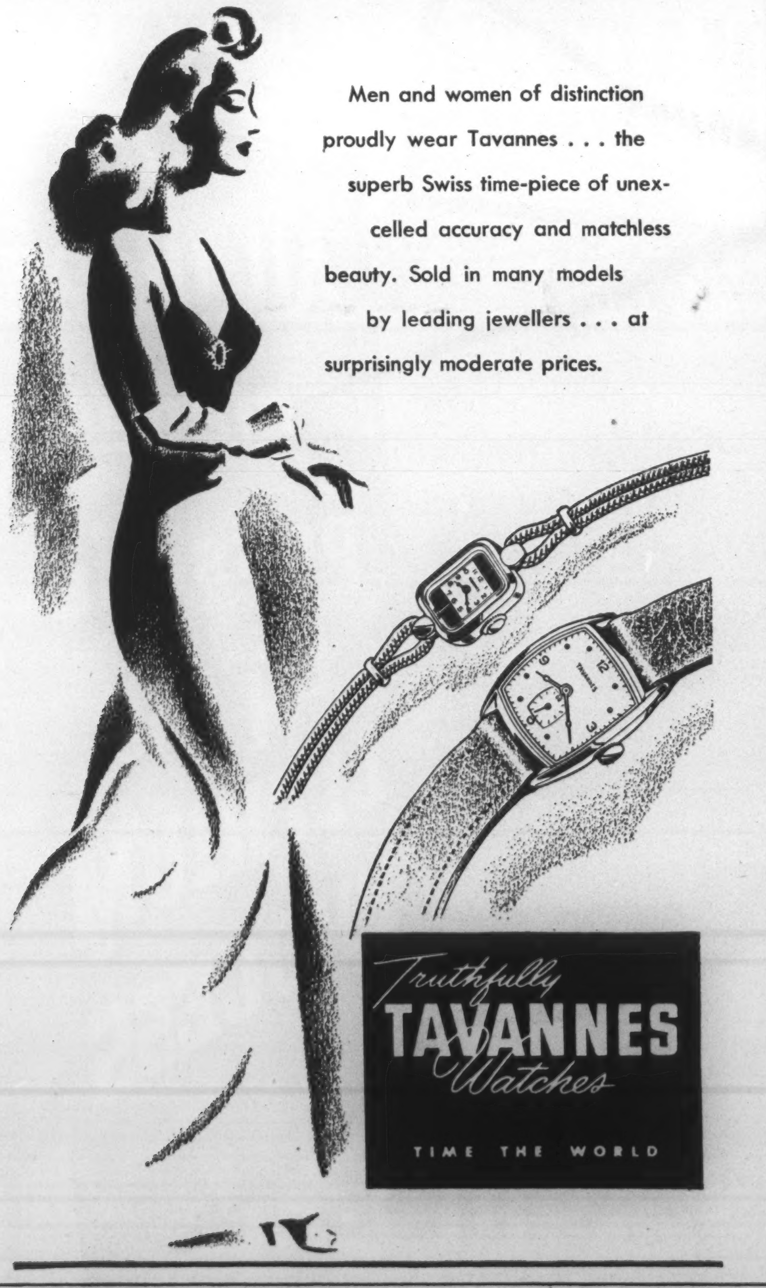

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THE BOOKSHELF

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Rooting Out Nazi Men and Ideas From Twenty Million Folk

AMERICA'S GERMANY, by Julian Bach, Jr. (Random House. $3.00.)

WHAT goes on in an occupation-area? A good many people have wondered, taking with a grain of salt occasional news despatches whether favorable or unfavorable. The author of this book, an accomplished scholar and press correspondent at 31, tells the full story as he has seen it, not only as a reporter, but as a former first-class private in the 29th United States Infantry.

He deals with the zone allotted to the American forces, from Kassel to Munich and the Austrian border, including Heidelberg, Frankfort and Wisebaden. The population is about twenty million. Formerly every official of every sort was a Nazi; every teacher was a Nazi; every textbook was rotten with Nazi propaganda. In order to get the schools started, twenty textbooks were denatured, and in 75 days plates were made in England and 5,450,000 copies of these books were printed in Germany. This is but a single sample of a hundred problems, some slightly smaller, some greater, but all attacked in the spirit of urgency and in process of solution.

Food shortages, unemployment, black market activities, widespread destruction, difficulties of cooperation among the three Allied zones—these the author treats understandingly and with a ready pen. Concerning some American officers and men who have been anything but "correct" he is most vigorous in criticism. And his scorn of the "self adoration" common to all United States soldiers when looking at foreign peoples is hot and direct.

Altogether, an informative and highly interesting book.

•

Women's Work

CAREERS FOR WOMEN, by Lillian D. Millar. (Ryerson, $1.25.)

A SERIES of articles commissioned by SATURDAY NIGHT on gainful occupations for women stirred up such widespread interest that their collection in permanent form became necessary. Miss Millar has revised the original articles and has written some additional material, so that here she deals with sixteen vocations in one of which an intelligent and diligent girl has good prospects of success. Her summary of the requirements is accurate, even to the toil and trouble to be expected in any calling, and she never veers from the main point; that the success of any person depends on the ability of that person to keep her nose to the grindstone—*and like it.*

•

Too Tough For Today

THE PIPING TIMES, a novel, by Jeffery Farnol (Ryerson, $3.00.)

OGDEN NASH, in one of his gloriously cockeyed poems registers his approval of England and Englishmen. But he separates from the generally noble throng any English authors who attempt to write American dialect, and especially American slang. For such misguided and footling persons he has only a humorous rage—which we are proud to share.

Jeffery Farnol, so long as he wrote of the jolly old times of George III and the Prince Regent, was fascinating. In those days there really were Corinthians who behaved themselves as if no Epistles had ever been written to them. Any young lord, drunk or sober, might well be a skilled pugilist, a reckless gamester, a kidnapper of reluctant ladies. A hero had to be able to lick his weight in wildcats. A heroine was bound to be a tempestuous fine lady in disguise. True love always came into its own and the reader went blissfully swimming in sentimentality.

But to translate that formula to the eminently proper Victorian era is just plumb foolish. Nobody can believe in the main characters, or the secondary ones either.

When the leading lady is a Texas girl who has succeeded to an English title in spite of herself; when she talks like an ignorant Montana cowboy; when she throws a knife like a "greaser" or lassoes a skulking plug-ugly with a lariat, one reader, cloyed by false sentiment and pretence, steps out to the drugstore for a stomach-settler—citrate of magnesia, for choice.

•

Chamber of Horrors

KISS THE BLOOD OFF MY HANDS, a novel, by Gerald Butler. (Oxford, $3.00.)

A LURID title for a lurid tale! It's the story of a strong and brutal thief, with a mind that might be more fittingly described as an area of low cunning. Having killed a man in a barroom brawl, he doubles on his pursuers and forces a young girl to give him refuge in her room. She is in terror, but too proud to show it and her calm contempt puzzles him.

When fog comes down on the city he leaves, to resume his career of thuggery and lechery. He is caught after one brutal incident and sent to prison; his sentence supplemented by ten strokes with the cat-o'-nine-tails. The description of this torture is a crawling horror, the climax in a series.

Then the girl who wasn't afraid visits the man in prison. From then on the tale follows the old melodrama formula of the hero redeemed by true love—and becomes contemptible, artistically, despite the raw power of the writing.

•

Monopoly and Freedom

THE FIRST FREEDOM, by Morris L. Ernst. (Macmillans, $4.00.)

BIGNESS as a menace is the theme of this earnest and vigorous protest. The author who is an eminent lawyer of liberal temper shows how freedom of thought, and particularly of heated disagreement, has been hampered in the United States by concentrated economic power.

Competition between daily newspapers has been greatly reduced. Once every considerable city was entertained by constant debate in rival papers, and in the entertainment, people were forming definite opinions on all public issues. Fourteen companies, owning eighteen dailies, have about one-quarter of all circulation in the Republic; chain newspapers stretching across the continent, have one-fifth of it.

Former competing papers have been merged and their editorials watered down "to please everybody". One company controls over 3,000 weekly newspapers, and in recent years 3,200 weeklies have disappeared. The author thinks that some time in the future all newspaper readers will think alike, and Fascism will then march in triumphant.

Similarly, five companies control the 2,800 key-theatres of the nation and the radio is a practical monopoly dominated by big-time advertisers. So Free Speech is a dying privilege.

The author outlines an intricate series of Congressional activities that might serve to break some of the monopolies—if there were an aroused public opinion talking perpetually to Congress. In the meantime the trumpet that the author sounds with certainty may not be heard among other noises of today.

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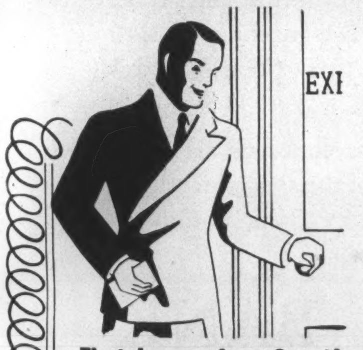
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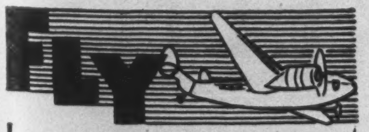
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"My head weighs a ton"—sighed Albert, when he got out of bed, heavy-headed, upset and miserable. He took a laxative but he forgot that two causes were responsible for his misery: a clogged, sluggish system and excess gastric acidity. He still feels dull and listless in spite of his laxative. Some folks learn the hard way that *laxative action alone is not enough.*

"Let's go, boys!" chuckles Martin at 9:30 a.m. although a headache and sluggish feelings had made him feel more mouse than man at 8:30. Martin was smart enough to get after both causes of his discomfort with a glass of sparkling Sal Hepatica that also helps to combat excess gastric acidity. Now he's ready to put over his sales talk with a bang. His normal energy and high spirits are back—thanks to Sal Hepatica's gentle, speedy relief.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Living in The Raw Far Up North With An Eskimo Family Group

ESKIMO SUMMER, by Dr. Douglas Leechman. (Ryerson, $2.50.)

OFF the northeastern peak of Labrador is a group of islands inhabited by a few Eskimo families. The National Museum of Canada for some years has been seeking to trace the pattern of Eskimo migration in pre-historic times by the collection of native artifacts in old village or burial sites. Since no definite survey of these islands, from an archaeological point of view, had been made, the author of this book was assigned the task and went north on the steamer *Nascopie* prepared for a stay of two months on Killinek Island and neighboring islets.

He wanted to hire a man, and One-Eyed Bobby was chosen. Naturally he brought his whole family; his wife, a brother, a sister and little Jimmie aged four. The Eskimos, knew perhaps a dozen words of English; Dr. Leechman, about as many words of Eskimo, but they managed, and had an interesting and cheerful time together.

It's a bleak region mostly bare rock. But in the infrequent patches of soil native plants grow in wild haste to flower and seed themselves before winter sets in. Here was a lilliputian forest of birch trees, each about five inches high, for this land is beyond normal tree-line.

The staple food of the Eskimos is seal-meat and the hunt is arduous and bright with danger. Danger and courage are the key-notes of life. The author pays a fine tribute to the people. "Many virtues are theirs, their vices are few . They are kindly, they are courageous, they are generous and hospitable; they are happy, cheerful and genial. When there is work to be done it is done; no talk, no wrangling, no argument."

The book is continually interesting.

•

Finding What You Owe

HOW TO PREPARE YOUR INCOME TAX, by Lancelot J. Smith, C.A. (Collins, $1.00.)

ONCE more Mr. Smith presents all the facts and hypotheses of the Income Tax laws as revised. The book of 100 pages quarto contains the new tax tables, and sample filled-in forms for citizens of every income-status, military and civilian. An invaluable companion for a grim time.

•

Metropolitan Neighbor

THE LURE OF MONTREAL, by W. P. Percival. (Ryerson, $3.50.)

ALLUREMENT generally is a feeling beyond description, a sweet commingling of sights and sounds and smells too airy for cataloguing. For that reason I take exception to the title of this book. Dr. Percival properly describes historical places of past romance and present-day scenes of incomparable beauty to be found within the city limits. He assembles an army of facts and drills them, for review by tourists. An exercise commendable no doubt, and even necessary in these days when everybody yearns to go a-visiting, "for to admire and for to see." The book will rouse curiosity, a frank and open feeling. But people are "lured" to a city when they're not looking. They go in spite of themselves.

That is my state. The word "Montreal" makes me think of stony Phillips Square on a hot afternoon, the Engineers' Club scowling on the world in majestic dignity, and three pretty maids wheeling baby carriages of English design. I smell the dust-whirl from around the corner of Dorchester street. I think of the Monument Nationale full of students on a winter night singing "Alouette." I think of St. Sacrement street full of brokers and their young, or of the old City Room of the *Star*. I remember the archives of St. Mary's College and the reverend archivist filling his pipe from an open square tin box, full of Canadian tobacco, dry as dust. I remember blocks of maple sugar moulded in prayer-book form for sale in Bonsecours market. I smell the sweet campus of McGill and the airs of Côte des Neiges. And I remember four friends any one of whom would draw me to Montreal on a moment's notice.

None of these lures is in the book. The author talks at length about the Château de Ramezay. Okay, I've seen it. But there's an oyster bar on lower St. Lawrence Boulevard (we used to call it St. Lawrence Main) that I could stand seeing again.

•

Excitement for Girls

NANCY NAYLOR, Captain of Flight Nurses, by Elisabeth Lansing. (Oxford, $2.50.)

THIS is one of a series of adventure tales for 'teen-age girls, all related to flight-duty in war-time. The detailed description of the work is clear and interesting and there is, of course, a love story with a happy ending.

•

The Gentlest Art

UPSTREAM AND DOWN by Howard T. Walden II, illustrated by Milton C. Weiler. (Macmillans, $4.00.)

IF YOU go fishing only to catch fish the true angler will shake his head slowly in sorrow. If you go for companionship with other men, black bottles in the hamper, he will regard you with regret. For the true angler is a poet welcoming solitude and the soft ripple of streams. He himself will fish with flies, cunningly tied and chosen. But he has a large toleration for worm-fishers if the root of the matter be in them. Many a barefoot boy with crude tools and a can of worms looks on a likely sun-flecked pool with reverence before he makes his first cast.

There are complete anglers—and incomplete ones, (with a bow to John D. Robins). All of them will read this book with enthusiasm.

•

The Crime Calendar

By J. V. McAREE

RICHARD and Frances Lockridge are the only authors of our acquaintance who can dilute gore with charm and make a delightful murder mystery out of these separate ingredients. They have achieved it again in **Murder Within Murder** (Longmans Green, $2.50) which seems to us one of their most successful concoctions. The central idea is original, the pace is swift, the dialogue delightful and the denouement startling . . . **Somewhere In the House** by Elizabeth Daly (Oxford, $2.50) has some admirable character drawing and a surprise ending, although sleuthing Henry Gamage is not particularly impressive . . . **The Shocking Pink Hat,** by Francis Crane (Random House, $2.50) is somewhat unblushingly padded and shows the Abbotts on a typical murder case. They are a pleasant pair of sleuths, and Pat Abbott appears to be somewhat brighter than Mr. Gamage . . . **The Dead Men Grin** by Bruno Fischer (Musson, $2.50) deals with small town murders. There is plenty of action and puzzlement and a little strain is put on the reader's credulity . . .. **The Lying Ladies** by Robert Finnegan (Musson, $2.50) introduces a hard boiled American newspaperman as an amateur sleuth and he gives rather a conventional performance . . . **The Curse of Cain** (Musson, $2.50) is by Duane W. Rimel, a newcomer, and the unskilled hand is evident. It is just another yarn containing no promise that we could observe.

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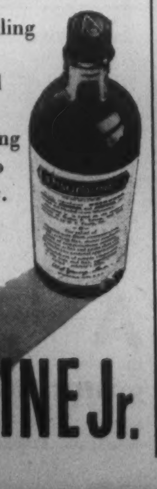

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Barrymore and Tschaikovsky Tie For Honors on T.S.O. Program

By JOHN H. YOCOM

FOR two reasons listeners perked up their ears last week when Dr. Fabien Sevitzky was guest-conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. The first curiosity was the music that he brought with him, which included a number by Lionel Barrymore. The second excitement was the way he made the orchestra's members play a symphony from their own repertoire. It was in that old chestnut, Tschaikovsky's Symphony No. 5 in E minor, that the conductor of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra did the evening's most distinguished piece of work.

It was an original reading from beginning to end. Passages in the Allegro and Finale were played exhilaratingly faster than we have usually heard. Throughout the entire symphony, woodwinds' color detail that is often overlooked was brought to fulfilment. The orchestra generally did a first rate job in meeting Sevitzky's exacting demands. The violins especially took the increased *prestos* in their stride; so did the hardworking trumpets and trombones. The French horns, however, made the occasional weak entry and once or twice the cellos lagged. But all in all, it was a remarkable revitalizing of a symphony that for too long has taken abuse from Tin Pan Alley composers as well as blasé symphony conductors.

Since becoming permanent conductor of the Indianapolis orchestra in 1936, Sevitszky has included at least one American composition in every program. His orchestra was one of the first major musical organizations to perform the compositions of Lionel Barrymore, the veteran stage and movie actor. Toronto listeners were surprised at the high quality of Barrymore's "Preludium and Fugue."

Written in "free symphonic form," the "Preludium" contains an odd melody by strings punctuated by big minor chords from the brass and, for some unfathomed reason, an oriental quality, heightened by regular gong strokes. The piano (Leo Barkin) was employed as a percussion section instrument. The "Fugue," which grew out of the chords in the "Preludium," was lighter in style, with two clever themes and containing good passages for the trumpets. But there was no confusion and the composition was brought to a logical and majestic finish.

Dr. Sevitzky conducts economically. Once the orchestra is started on straight-away passages, such as some of those in Haydn's Symphony in D major ("The Hunt"), his beat is quiet and hardly noticed by the audience. But when sectional entries become involved, dramatic climaxes built up or counter-melodies raised, he has the entire orchestra acutely aware of his dynamic directing. Before he came to the U.S. in 1922, Sevitzky was a double bass virtuoso in Russia and Poland.

Comedienne

For some reason or other comedians have always outnumbered comediennes. That Anna Russell is Canada's leading comedienne is news indeed. Miss Russell is talented in singing, piano playing, but most brilliantly in comic acting. Her sketches last week never became slapstick, not even farcical. They were simply witty and satirical—high comedy of character and situation.

For many people nowadays the art of comedy lies solely in repartee, the Bob Hope-Fred Allen type of gag. Miss Russell can show how wrong they are. Although smart lines are not her strong point, her characterizations and situations are superb. "Night and Day" was sung with all the variations one might expect from a night-club singer, a choir boy doing a bit of Handel, a fiery Carmen Miranda, a Wagnerian soprano. The musical arrangements, which John Coveart played, were excellent. She explored every possible complication of a harassed woman with parcels and trailed by a small boy in the "Street-car Scene." In "Anemia's Death Scene" she was a full-bosomed opera star, skilfully poking fun at operatic deaths.

Proof of Anna Russell's ability is how often she reminds one of qualities previously seen only in people like monologuist Ruth Draper, Hermione Gingold of London's "Sweeter and Lower," exuberant Ethel Merman, and facially-expressive Cass Daley. And still Miss Russell seems to have her own brand of comedy.

Don Cossacks

The General Platoff Don Cossacks Chorus of 26 voices entertained a packed Massey Hall audience last week with liturgical music, Russian secular songs, marching songs and dances. Strangest item on the program was Nevin's "The Rosary" in English; most noticeably absent, "Volga Boat Song." The Platoff (in honor of a Czech general who liked music) Cossacks sing in a style similar to that of the better-known Serge Jaroff's Cossacks—i.e., deep basses, soprano-high tenors, booming organ-like backgrounds to soloists, roistering comic sound effects. Most effective numbers were "Save Thy People, O God" and "Russian Serenade" with a tenor soloist.

But the Platoff Chorus cannot build up the dramatic climaxes nor get the same *pianissimo* effects that the Jaroff Cossacks have achieved. Last week *crescendos* and *descrescendos* came too frequently in the same number.

Final Pop

Last week's Pop concert by the T.S.O., final in the series of 24, had more highlights than any other of the season. Best four were: (1) Regina Resnik, blonde soprano of the Metropolitan, singing "Ritorna Vincitor" from "Aida", Debussy's "Air de Lia"; (2) first concert performance of Lt. Ron Kent's lovely "I Have A Vision," which he composed while at sea with the R.C.N., and which was played also in the C.B.C. Sunday Night Show this week; (3) the orchestra under Sir Ernest MacMillan playing Mozart's "Haffner" Symphony; (4) "Suite de Ballet" by Louis Waizman, retiring 83-year-old T.S.O. librarian, who was born in the same house in Salzburg as was Mozart. An Agostini-arranged medley of Spring Songs (Grieg - Sinding-Mendelssohn-Strauss) concluded the attractive program.

•

ON Tuesday April 16, in Convocation Hall, Toronto, the Mendelssohn Choir under the direction of Sir Ernest MacMillan will sing Bach's "St. Matthew Passion." Soloists will be Lillian Smith, soprano; Eileen Law, contralto; William Morton, tenor; Leslie Holmes, baritone; George Lambert, bass. The first part of the work will be broadcast by the C.B.C. on the Dominion Network from 9-10 p.m., E.S.T.

•

LAST Sunday night the C.B.C. broadcast another prize-winning original composition of 15 minutes duration — F. L. Harrison's choral and orchestral "Night Hymns on Lake Nipigon," based on a poem by Duncan Campbell Scott. The musical conception was interesting and provocative but a little too pretentious for the poem.

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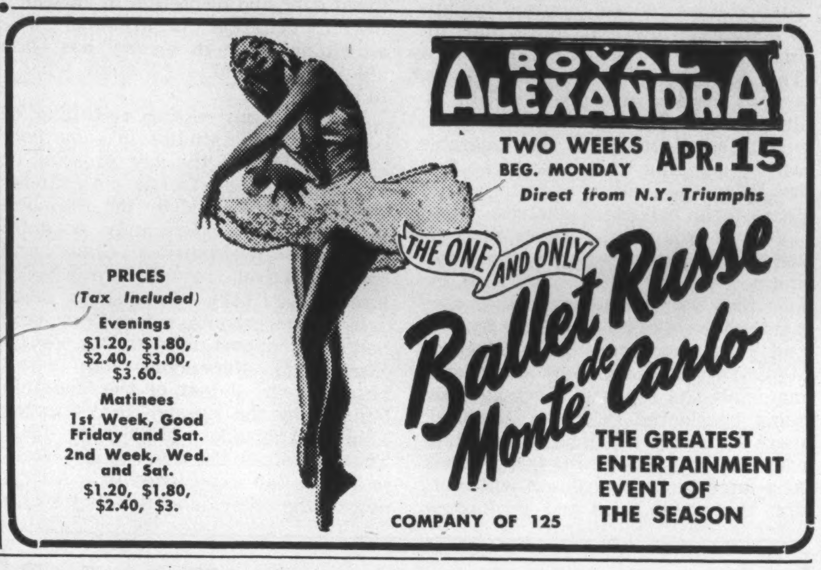
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RECORD REVIEW

Collectors Seeking 600 Million Discs in First Postwar Year

By JOHN L. WATSON

IT has been estimated by the experts that the demand for phonograph records during the first full postwar year will exceed six hundred million, which is considerably more than the manufacturers are geared to produce. This kind of seller's market almost always results in a good deal of indiscriminate buying and the consequent acquisition of innumerable white elephants which, after the first few playings, will be left to gather dust on the collectors' shelves.

On the other hand, there must be some serious collectors who have stopped buying altogether, with the idea that the current recordings may suddenly be rendered obsolete by new and radical methods of production. While revolutionary ideas about basic materials and reproductive media are being considered in the laboratories, there is no reason to believe that their adoption can be anything but gradual. At a later date, this column will mention the possibilities and limitations of plastic discs and sound-on-wire recordings. Meanwhile, the collector's only guiding principle should be very great care and discretion in choosing, his only criterion that dreadful cliché which no critic in history has been able to confound — "I know what I like!"

The most interesting recording to come from the studios in some considerable time is the new pressing of Prokofiev's Cantata, "Alexander Nevsky," performed by the Philadelphia Orchestra (Ormandy conducting), the Westminster Choir and Jennie Tourel, mezzo-soprano (Columbia Set D141). Some seven years ago, or thereabouts, a few Canadians had the opportunity to see Serge Eisenstein's stupendous film epic based on the defeat of the Teutonic Knights by the Russian forces under Prince Alexander Nevsky in 1242. Those who saw the film are not likely to forget the experience in a hurry, nor, on the other hand, are they likely to recall much of the incidental music which accompanied the story. Oblivion is the customary fate of almost all film music, however excellent. The present Cantata is the composer's expansion of the original film accompaniment, scored for symphony orchestra, mixed chorus and solo soprano.

The work is divided into seven parts, the best of which are "Russia Under the Mongolian Yoke," a bitter, protesting movement containing some astonishing tricks of orchestration; "The Crusaders in Pskov," a sinister and fanatical-sounding theme, sung in Latin, satirizing the counterfeit evangelism of the Knights; "The Battle on the Ice," a cowboy-and-Indian sequence with Slavic and Teutonic themes alternating in contrast; and "The Field of the Dead," a lament for the fallen, scored for solo soprano.

All in all, this is pretty fascinating stuff—not always inspired, occasionally downright dull, but thoroughly refreshing and provocative. The recording is reasonably good throughout, though some of the *fortissimo* choral passages, of which there are a great many, sound a trifle fuzzy.

Jan Peerce

Jan Peerce, the operatic tenor, has been spending a good deal of his spare time in recording studios, a fact which should give his countless admirers cause for rejoicing. Mr. Peerce is a singer of the old *bel canto* school, soundly versed in the rococo technique of his masters, Caruso and Gigli. Still, he is a fine artist and the music suffers no hurt from his frankly melodramatic treatment. The best of his new recordings is Verdi's "De Miei Bollenti Spiriti" from "La Traviata," (Victor 11-8926), a fine, sensitive aria far too seldom performed. On the other side, "Parmi Veder le Lagrime," from Rigoletto, is pleasant enough but a trifle anti-climactic. Two 10-inch recordings (Victor 10-1145/6) contain four Pop-Concert imperishables, "O Sole Mio," "Torna a Surriento," "La Danza" and "Mattinata," all sung with uninhibited zest and gusto, as, of course, they should be.

The recording-of-the-month for the musically mature is unquestionably Columbia's pressing of the Mozart G Minor Quintet (K516) by the Budapest String Quartet with M. Katins, viola, (Set D143). Such a recording pretty well defies comment. The restrained but sprightly G Minor Quintet marks the apex of Mozart's genius as a composer of chamber music and the Budapest group are as fine as any in the business. Strings as a rule record more faithfully than most other instruments and this pressing is no exception.

The untimely death of Jerome Kern only a short while ago deprived Tin Pan Alley (Upper West Side) of one of its most prolific and melodious tunesmiths. Whatever his place in the over-all musical hierarchy, it can scarcely be denied that Kern, over a long span of years, enriched American popular music with some of the most engaging and singable melodies ever devised. There is every reason to believe that the composer himself would have been mightily pleased had he heard the latest recorded collection of his best works, "The Songs of Jerome Kern," sung by Rise Stevens, (Columbia Set D140).

Popular

Most of this month's hot platters are at best only luke-warm. Charlie Spivak's recording of the hit-parade favorite, "Oh! What It Seemed to Be," with vocal by Jimmy Saunders, and Vaughn Monroe's singing of "Seems Like Old Times" are both fairly respectable efforts and "I'm a Big Girl Now," sung by Betty Barclay with Sammy Kaye's band, is mildly amusing.

Oscar Peterson, the young hot-pianist from Montreal who created such a sensation among the jitterbugs in Massey Hall a few weeks ago, has made a new pressing which will probably sell like nylon stockings, for reasons known only to the jive-elect. One side is called "Flying Home" though any other title would have done equally well; the other is entitled simply "Humoresque" out of respect for Anton Dvorak, a strictly icky composer who wrote the original melody some years ago. The mania for improving the classics is steadily growing. It appears to be highly remunerative and certainly saves the composers a good deal of time and trouble. In fact we're thinking of composing a new song ourselves. It will be based on Lohengrin's "Farewell" and entitled, "I'm Off You Like a Dirty Shirt."

Odds and Ends

"The Roman Carnival Overture," written by Hector Berlioz as an introduction to the second act of his opera, "Benvenuto Cellini," and one long musical platitude from beginning to end, is given a new lease on life by the Boston Symphony under Koussevitsky, (Victor 11-9088).

"Roses from the South," perhaps the most unlovely of the popular Strauss waltzes, is accorded a rather half-hearted performance by Arthur Fiedler and the Boston Pops, (Victor 11-8986). Even though the public appetite for Strauss waltzes appears never to be sated, there must surely come a time when the musicians just cease to care.

Luboshutz and Nemenoff, at two pianos, play Kreisler's "Tambourin Chinois" and—of all things—Figaro's Aria from "The Barber," "Largo ad Factotum!" (Victor 11-8987). There may be a rational explanation for this sort of thing but for the moment it eludes us.

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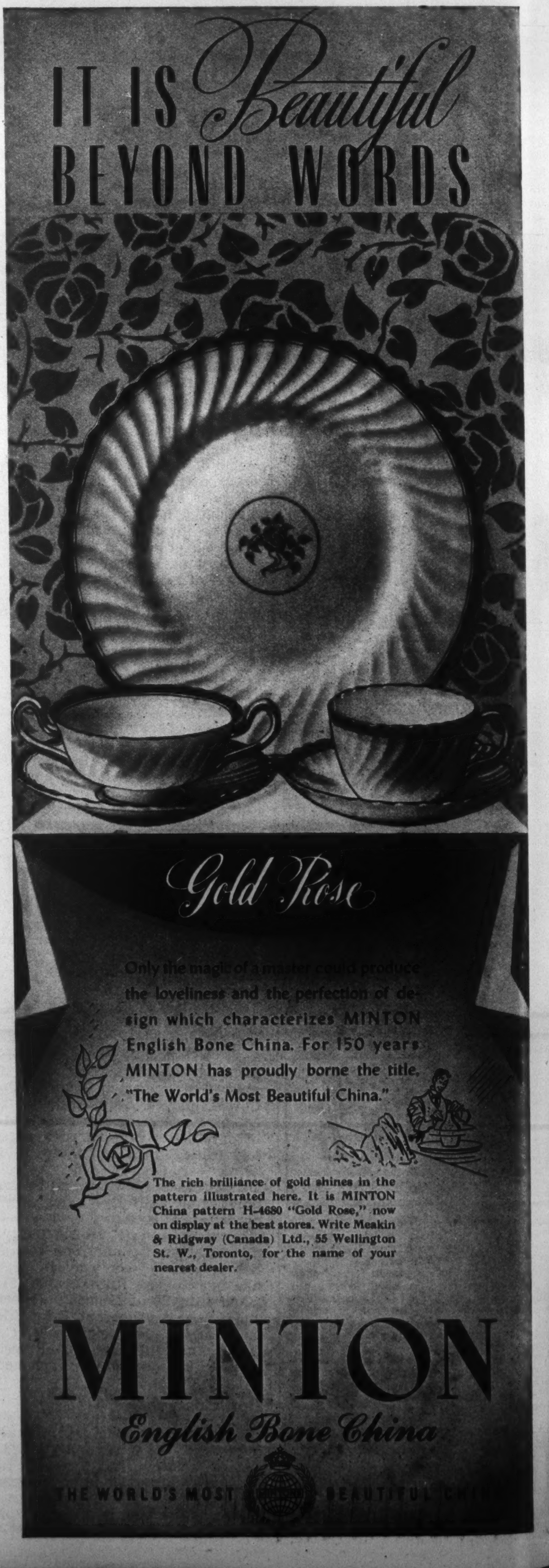
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THE FILM PARADE

"My Reputation" Is Soap Opera With Plenty of Top-Dressing

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"MY REPUTATION" is about a handsome and desolate young widow named Jessica (Barbara Stanwyck), who is crushed by loneliness and the demands of a dominating mother, (Lucille Watson). She has two winsome little boys and when they go back to boarding-school Jessica's friends persuade her to go with them to a ski resort where a handsome Army Major (George Brent) comes slaloming down a hill practically into her arms. He takes her back to her cabin and lingers about for a day or two; but when he makes love to her Jessica proudly sends him away. Soon, however, her fine, courageous heart tells her that she really loves this man and when, in the city, he comes back into her life she meets him with fresh young ardor (Jessica after all was married when she was just seventeen.)

Before long evil tongues begin to wag and when Jessica hears about the malicious gossip she sweeps off defiantly with the Major, determined to brush aside stuffy convention and go to stay with him in New York until his final leave. Maternal conscience intervenes however and brave Jessica steels herself to the hard duty of bidding her Major farewell at the station, promising through her tears to wait for him until the war is over.

Personal Reaction

The above is roughly how "My Reputation" probably looked to its author and to its star. From where I sat, obviously at a distorted angle, it ran something like this: Jessica, left a widow after a comfortable but unexciting marriage finds herself with nothing to do but sit about the house cutting out Red Cross patterns and clipping coupons. So she tries a whirl at a winter resort where she meets an Army Major. Jessica doesn't take long in explaining her status — "My husband passed away last spring" — and instantly flings herself down on a bearskin rug in front of the fireplace in an attitude so alluring that naughty thoughts begin popping instantly in the Major's head. Jessica, playing hard to get, repulses him coldly. The Major, flashing his teeth on and off, murmurs "Ah well," and goes off about his business. "He certainly won't get off as easily as that next time," Jessica resolves spunkily. And when back home, a friend telephones that the Major has just turned up at a night club Jessica instantly climbs into her best dress and costume jewellery and hurrying to the spot, plants herself firmly in his path.

From this point on Jessica chases the unfortunate Major bow-legged, telephoning him at all hours, rushing into his apartment without warning and inviting him out to the house to meet the family. "Listen we simply can't go on like this!" the Major points out at last and goes on to explain that he isn't the marrying type. This doesn't trouble Jessica, who can be the marrying type for both, and means to have him one way or the other in any case. Meanwhile Jessica's two young sons have got word of Mummy's goings-on and have hurried off, scandalized, to their Grandma's house. This sobers Jessica up at last and she gives up the idea of going off to stay in New York with her young man as she had planned. As it turns out, this is the smartest thing she could possibly have done, since it finally surprises the Major into the declaration that has been hanging fire for two mortal hours.

Alexandra Danilova, prima ballerina, Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, featured at the Royal Alexandra for two weeks beginning Monday, April 15.

As you can see, "My Reputation" is pure soap opera, complete with genteel suburban setting, a pure but ambiguous heroine and a hero just elusive enough to tease the story along from one episode to the next. Barabara Stanwyck gives it everything she has and her performance here certainly won't detract from her reputation, which has largely been built on such brave but silly screen predicaments.

Standard Ingredients

Bob Hope rarely makes me laugh but I find him almost as interesting to watch as a doughnut-making machine in a shop-window. There is the same knowing blend of standard ingredients, the same precise timing and then the jolt and click and the gag rolling triumphantly off the line and dropping into place; astonishing! "The Road to Utopia" is Bing Crosby-Lamour collaboration but while Bing Crosby and Dorothy Lamour merely saunter through the picture Bob Hope is right out at the front of the screen practically all the time, tirelessly demonstrating that this is the funniest show ever produced. It isn't actually as funny as all that but it has a timed and calculated foolishness that make it reasonably entertaining.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE HARVEY GIRLS. This film, which tells how a group of virtuous waitresses brought civilization to the West, is more entertaining than it sounds, thanks to Judy Garland, Ray Bolger, and some good tunes.

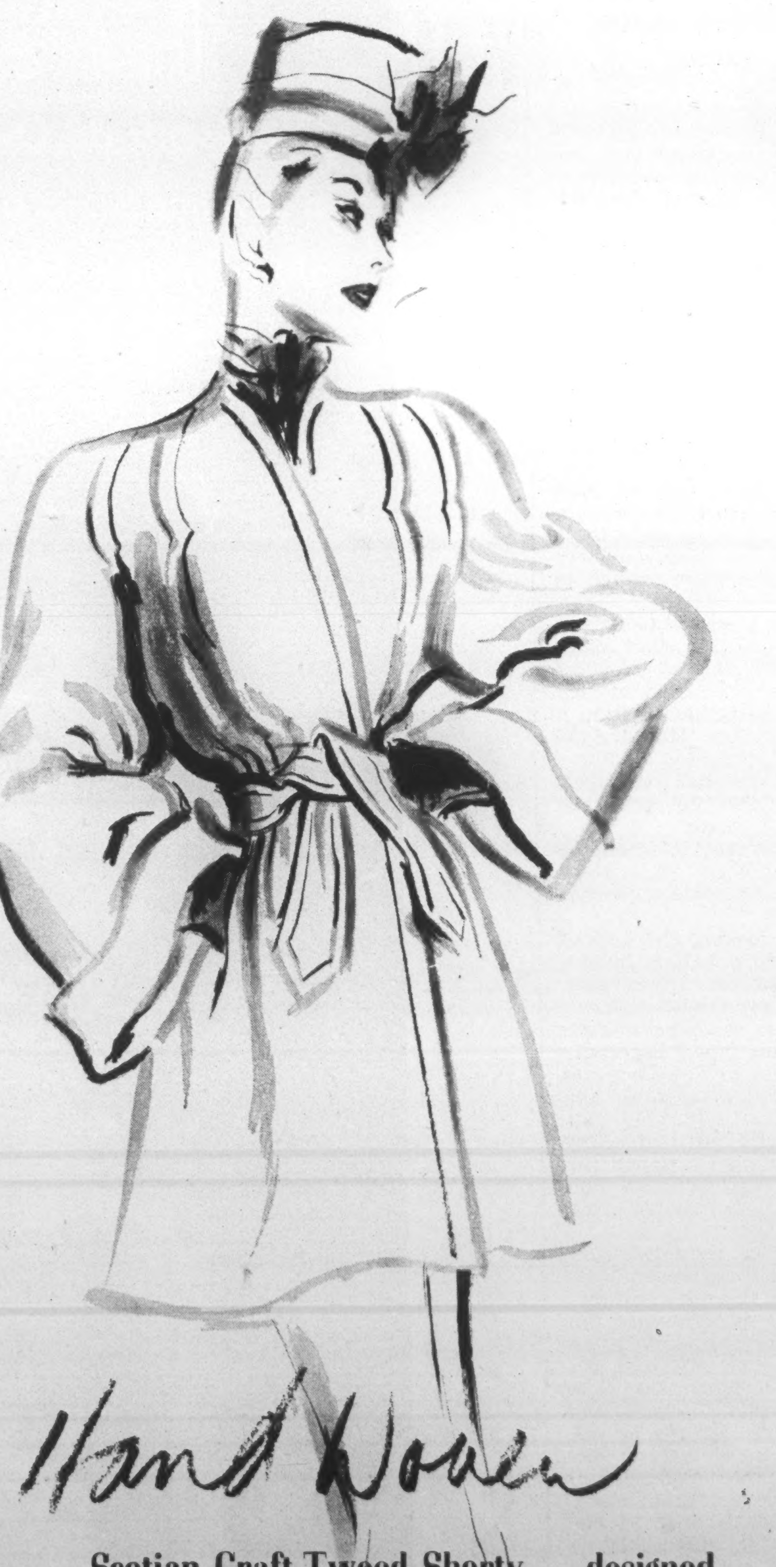
THE LOST WEEKEND. Superb screen dramatization of the Charles Jackson novel about five days' stupendous drinking. With Ray Milland in his Academy Award winning role.

MISS SUSIE SLAGLE'S. A mild and sentimental film about a medical boarding house. With Lillian Gish as a combination house mother and ministering angel, and still wistfully attractive after all these years.

VACATION FROM MARRIAGE. Robert Donat and Deborah Kerr in a fresh and appealing little comedy about an English war marriage.

THE SEVENTH VEIL. The old Trilby-Svengali legend, given psychoanalytical treatment and made agreeable by unusually good music and acting.

CONCERNED. Dick Powell as a truculent ex-flyer goes to South America looking for Fascist trouble and finds plenty. Exciting mystery-drama.



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WORLD OF WOMEN

Louise Gates of the Y.W.C.A. whose Study Has Been World's Women

By GLADYS FRANCIS LEWIS

Dr. Louise Gates

IN 1936 the Montreal Y.W.C.A., was looking for the best general secretary it could find. The World's Y.W.C.A. suggested Louise Gates who was then Advisory Secretary in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil Y. W. C. A. It thought that her wide understanding and tolerance in mixed race and religious situations would be an asset to the Montreal Y.W.C.A. It was a happy choice. After three years of constructive work in Montreal, she became General Secretary of the National Council of the Y.W.C.A., at the same time that Mrs. Harvey Agnew became National president.

During the six and a half years of her connection with the Canadian Y.W.C.A., Dr. Gates has won a place among the top-ranking women in Canada. As General Secretary of the Y.W.C.A.—the national coordinating body and mouth-piece of forty-four separate community Y.W.C.A.'s, and as general director of a wide network of Y.W.C.A. war services, financed by the Federal Government, she is known from Halifax to Victoria for the courageous and broad-minded leadership she has given to Canadian girls and women.

The world was moving swiftly in 1939.

In the strong currents of a nation at war Dr. Gates and Mrs. Agnew bent their full energies to the sound development of a movement that should be, in truth, a national movement, and to the shouldering of a public service that to the Y.W.C.A. of 1939 seemed a staggering responsibility. Under their leadership an army of public-spirited women was recruited across Canada and focused on this job.

The growth of the Y.W.C.A. in these tremendous four years, both in its local and its national services was an amazing achievement. An indication of the expansion in both of these fields is evidenced by the growth of the national organization. This outgrew its little flat of rooms, and at the close of the war was using every available corner of its new headquarters on Jarvis Street, Toronto — a national headquarters surpassed by none in the world for graciousness and charm. It tripled its professional staff. It tripled its regular budget, and at the same time did a two and one-half million dollars war service for the Federal Government and a large Farm Service project for the Government of Ontario.

Besides guiding the work of forty-four autonomous Y.W.C.A.'s, it set up and directed the work of 122 war centres in Canada and Great Britain. It had a War Service staff of 700 full-time hostesses, a large Farm Service Force staff for its 15,000 student campers, and used the services of 250,000 volunteers. In the

NEW NURSERY RHYME

LITTLE Miss Muffet sat on a tuffet
Shedding a lonesome tear;
Along came a spider and sat down beside her
And whispered these words in her ear,

"I shall cover the ground of what I have found
Helpful in catching flies;
Although cobwebs, it's true, aren't the answer for you,
Still the same principle applies."

Miss Muffet revived, and at once she contrived,
As only a pert miss can,
A web made of wiles,
Of soft glances and smiles—
P.S. She got her man!

MAY RICHSTONE

JOAN RIGBY
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Peculiar Glamour Girls of the Book Pages

By GEORGINA LUSSE

STORY-BOOK heroines are supposed to be beautiful as all get out. But to our way of thinking, they're the oddest looking creatures this side of Mars.

We should probably run like a deer if we met one on the street. Or promise never to touch another drop if we saw one at an ordinary social gathering.

Because they, or parts of them, are always likened to something. Eyes that are like deep pools, bathed in moonlight. (We've always had a horror of going beyond our depth) Lips like ripe cherries. (Mmm. wanta bite?) Skin like whipped cream. Hair the color of honey.

Somehow, after reading about these lovely creatures, we find ourselves wondering if authors get enough to eat.

Well, we've got a mental picture of our heroine's face. But what about her clothes?

Peculiar. To say the least. Pencil slim skirt. Blouse fashioned from a frothy wisp of chiffon. Hat straight out of a dream.

Doesn't sound too bad on paper. But in real life that gal would be bound to catch her death.

It seems to us that it would be simpler if the creator of a story would describe his heroine somewhat in this manner:

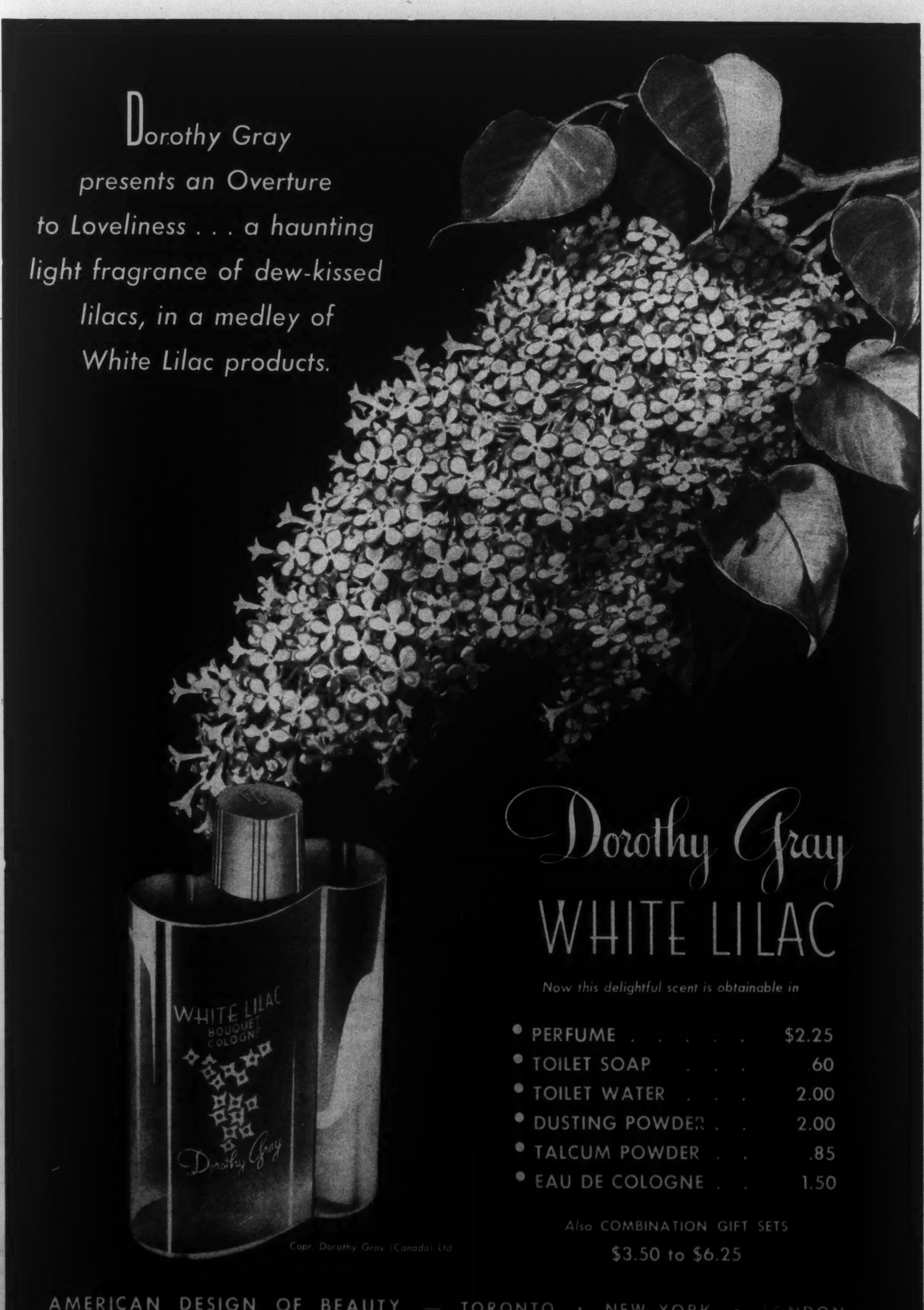
She was a nice looking girl. About five feet four and a half in height. Her hair was brown. Eyes blue. Mouth an ordinary pinkish red.

We think readers would be interested in a girl of this type. Especially if she walked, instead of glided into a room. Sat down at the table and chewed her food in a sensible way, instead of holding a piece of celery between her small, pink tipped fingers, while a look, half fear, half wistful longing came into her dark, deep shadowed eyes.

We firmly believe she'd be better liked if she didn't spray herself with a savage, pulse-stirring perfume. None of the girls we know use this stuff; and they seem to be doing all right.

Another thing. When the hero comes up with a proposal, why doesn't she give him a straight yes or no? There is no point in having her turn her face away (a three-quarter turn is usual) and murmur in an agonized voice: "Oh Bob. Bob darling! Please. Not now." This, we submit, is no answer at all. If she doesn't want him, why can't she say so? And the confusing part of the whole thing is that she will sometimes act in the above-mentioned fashion, even when she firmly intends to marry the guy on page 67.

Oh well, maybe we shouldn't be too hard on these fiction lovelies. Who cares how glamorous they are, what wiles they practice, what snares they set? So long as they stay where they belong. Between the covers of a magazine.



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government relationships the integrity of the organization has at all times been respected.

That the Canadian public and the government of Canada should recognize this woman's organization and ask it to assume a responsibility as one of the five Joint Service Organizations at a time of national emergency should be a matter of gratification to all Canadian women. Louise Gates was in large measure responsible for this work and for the carrying out of the intricate government relationships involved.

Even more significant in the continuing life of the country, though probably less spectacular, is the way Canadian women have become a part of this movement concerned primarily with the development of women as Christian persons and as responsible citizens. Though a national movement, it is part of a world-wide movement and its outlook is definitely a world-citizenship outlook.

Of Quaker Stock

Dr. Gates' great concern has been that this national movement should be truly and solidly rooted in the life of individual Canadian communities where local Y.W.C.A.'s reach out into every part of community life. A Standards Commission gave an extended study to the Canadian Y.W.C.A. picture, and its report became the basis last year for the forty-four autonomous Y.W.C.A.'s official adoption of common standards for buildings, administrative practices, leadership qualifications, and citizenship programmes. Here, it would seem, is a potential force for the reconciliation of diverse points of view and for the fostering of Canadian understanding and unity. At the National Convention last May Dr. Gates said: "We must make constant and special efforts to understand the magnificent and awesome forces at work in this country....and need always to remember that national concepts, national understanding, national unity come only by effort."

Though the years of her mature professional life have been spent in Canada, Louise Gates was born in Illinois. She comes of western Quaker, pioneer stock; and her grandfather was president of MacMurray College at Jacksonville, Illinois.

IT'S A GYP

THE poets this spring
Are refusing to sing—
Incentive is hopelessly dead;
For how can they capture
That lyrical rapture
With no woollen undies to shed?

HELEN BALL

"I had four strenuous older brothers," she says. "That is a pretty good basic training for a Y.W.C.A. secretary. Home was a busy, happy, and interesting place. At college I liked pretty nearly everything, including tennis, parties, editing the school magazine, and above all, English, Greek, and Latin literature." After graduating from MacMurray College she did postgraduate work, taught igh school, and then became an Industrial Secretary in the American Y.W.C.A. war services of World War I. "That job in Allentown, Pennsylvania Y.W.C.A. working with the girls and women in the silk mills opened my eyes to social problems of staggering magnitude," she says. 'and to me the courage of those women has always been an amazing nd great thing." For eleven years he was General Secretary of the oledo Y.W.C.A., and managed durng the same period to see a great eal of the world, and to do gradute study at both Chicago and Colmbia universities.

In her world travels her chief inerest was women, how they lived, hat they thought and did, and how hey were adjusting to the changing imes. In the South American counries she came to understand why atin-American women differed in heir attitude from their northern eighbors. In Russia, in 1926, and gain in 1932, she conducted a study f the life of women for Sherwood ddy's American seminar. Catherne Tolstoy was her interpreter. It as a fascinating experience, watchg from the Baltic to the Caspian the struggling beginnings of the emancipation of Russian women and of the startling new social services.

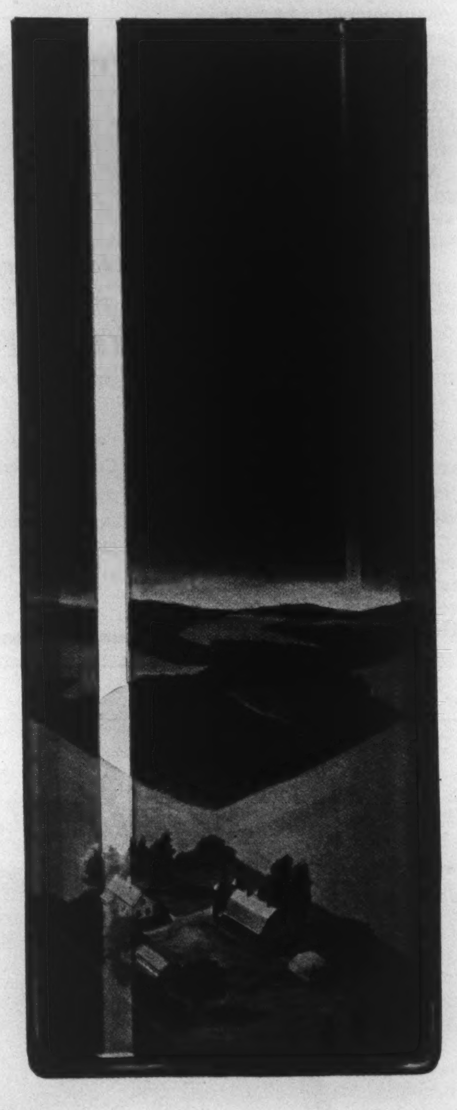
She saw women from all Asia together at the All-Asia Women's Conference, and the women of India meet in their first All-India Conference. Those were colorful scenes—where women, clothed in gorgeous silks, women bounded by age-old ways of living and divided by custom and creed, were beginning to face together the common problems of social concern. In Iraq she met women who were breaking the tradition of the veiled face and the secluded life. Throughout Europe and Asia she met with women—professional women, peasants, average women, women taking their first fearful steps into the world of affairs. Everywhere she saw new ideas moulding new ways of living.

World Outlook

Those years of travel added greatly to the stature of Louise Gates. She started out to get facts and to bring to her professional life new skills, a finer perspective and a broader outlook. When she entered the Canadian scene she brought with her factual information and a world comprehension.

Dr. Gates' work has been based on her faith in persons and in their capacity for growth; in the slow democratic processes as training schools for Christian living and action; in the importance of sound ways of work rather than results. She stresses high academic and personal qualifications for professional leadership and attitude of respect for the worth of individuals. She sees the Y.W.C.A. as an informal educational organization for democratic Christian action and sees a tremendous job for it and for all Canadian women in the present day. In a recent address she pointed out that the changing world concepts of basic human relationships are affecting every aspect of the lives of women as we work toward the building of "One World." There is a great urgency in the need for leadership. On the one hand the torn world needs the ministration of women both in humble and in high places. On the other hand, millions of women, robbed of normal home-making responsibility by the slaughter of war, need new outlets for creative living.

Whatever Dr. Gates' next field of service may be, she leaves behind her a fine achievement, and a contribution toward the setting of Canadian women on the path of mature citizenship.



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(Scientist in Soil)

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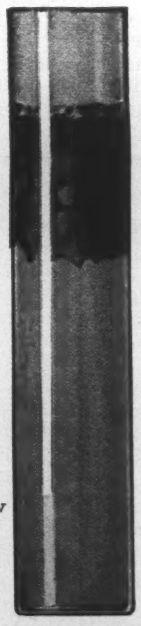

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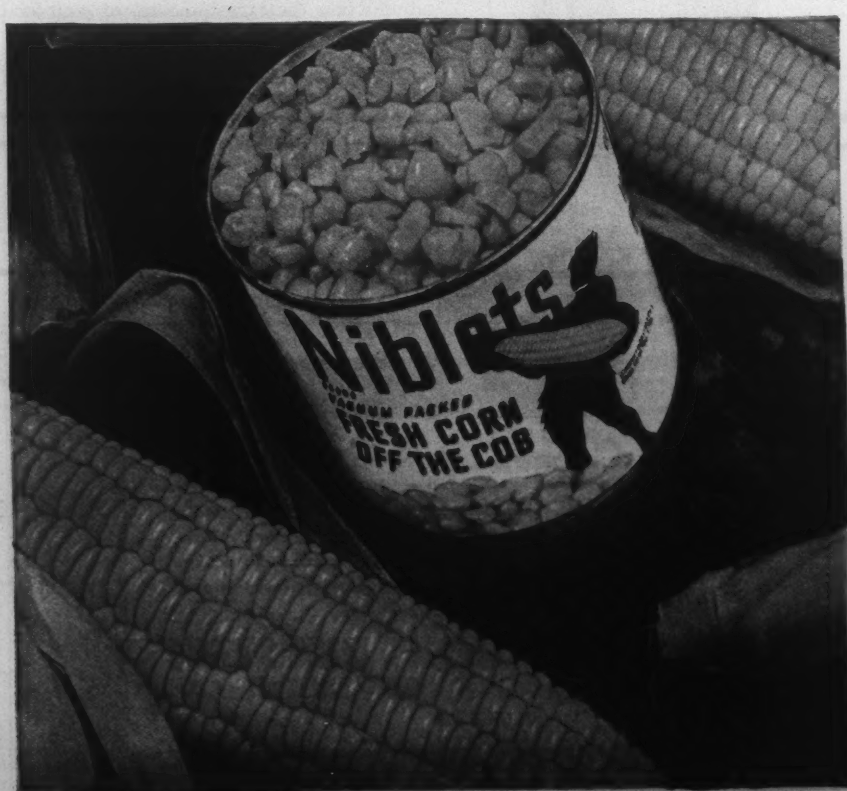

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WORLD OF WOMEN

There's Just One Way New York Could Surprise Its Visitors

By RICA McLEAN FARQUHARSON

"IS New York fun?"
"Any surprises?"
"Anything new?"

Those are questions friends asked when we returned from our first week in New York since the lights are bright on Broadway once again.

Depends a lot upon your pocketbook—whether New York is fun or not. For those determined to see some good shows, eat some good food and bring back some good clothes, New York might prove a grim experience—unless someone has made a clean-up on the stock market.

Prices are high. Service is higher—with no frills, period. Tipping is establishing itself as big business.

However for those who are willing to decide which things they want most—deciding in advance how far they can go on so little—New York has possibilities.

Always, too, there are the little things that happen other places but happen more-so in New York. There is fun! There are surprises and something different and new. People see things they don't see at home; maybe do things they don't do at home too.

First surprise we had in New York was the man and the woman having champagne for breakfast. There they sat complete with pail of ice and bottle; just like the movies in the Gay Nineties, after the show; the wealthy man with bad intentions and The Star; only this looked like a man and his wife and it was ten o'clock in the morning. It happened this way:

Arriving in New York on the morning train from Canada we'd checked our bags; heard the usual "we can't promise exactly when your rooms will be ready" and ambled into the hotel dining room for coffee. One Toronto man who accompanied us, a man of considerable integrity, asked softly, as we sat down at the table:

"Don't look now, but are those people — across from us — having champagne for breakfast?"

While we were investigating, another Canadian, exceedingly learned, awfully dependable, cast a swift sidesweep and verified:

"Certainly are. Isn't that interesting?" We thought so.

On Account Of

Another thing that surprised us in New York was that the swankiest shop on Fifth Avenue was so eager to have us open a charge account. Somehow, we'd always figured they wouldn't run after our business. It happened this way:

Innocently, first day in New York, we started out to look for a pair of Nylons. Looking back, we wonder how we could have been so incredibly "young girl". After several shops where we had been told "I doubt if you'll get them any place in New York", we softly entered the swankiest shop on Fifth Avenue. We asked for Nylons. The saleswoman, possibly admiring our optimistic outlook said: "Oh, no, we haven't any but when they do come in, of course our customers will be the first to get them."

"Well—that's awfully sporting of you," we said. Looking at us, almost affectionately, she purred:

"Why don't you open an account? That way—you'll get your Nylons."

"Up in Canada?"

Losing interest the lady said: "Try across the street."

Just for the heck of it, we played the Nylon hunt game—off and on between appointments—every day we were in New York. Only the last day did we get ourselves a system that would have guaranteed us at least a pair of form-fitting hose a day. It happened in this way:

As a door announcing "No stockings!" was closing, we edged into a Broadway stocking store. A stout wee man, whom we were able later to label "Johnny", was running his hand through one of a pair of sheer hose before rolling them up in square, thin slices of paper to be thrust into the hands of someone in the group of people who stood around him. He was a Big Shot and we all knew it!

Johnny kept up a running patter about sizes and quality as he dished out stockings. He didn't hesitate at all. Everyone got their hose according to the time they had been there and regardless of what size they wanted. My voice seemed to be babbling "nine, please, nine". Next to me, a man sing-songed "Nine and a half, nine and a half, please".

Throwing a pair at me, Johnny said, "Nine-and-a-half". He cheerfully sang "Nine" and tossed a package to the man. We paid. The man turned and said. "Trade?" We said, "O.K. What have we to lose—or gain—they are probably all the same size anyway."

Johnny returned from the cash register. Into my hand he pushed some change; ticked off nine one-dollar bills. When the transaction had been completed I enquired:

"How much money do you think I gave you?"

(Surprise registered.)

"A ten dollar bill?"

Our head shook.

"No, no, a one dollar bill." (More surprise, pain, anxiety registered.)

"It was a one dollar bill! Here take your nine dollars; it's yours."

Never did we see a seller of hose take on so. He tried to speak and couldn't. Then, it came, in a little squeak, as we reached the door:

"Lady—lady—come back—every day—every day—I will sell you a pair of stockings—always for you I will have stockings— you are an honest—you are an—oh—you're honest—oh my—oh—my—"

Not until we got back to Canada did we look at our pair of stockings. There were two fairly obvious flaws. Oh Johnny—oh!

Curtain Talk

The weather surprised us in New York. Like June, it was "bustin' out all over".

In New York we were surprised at the way Frank Fay, star of "Harvey", Pulitzer Prize play by Mary Chase, came out in front of the curtain, after the matinee, and chatted in friendly fashion. Reminiscent of Will Rogers, reminiscent also of "Our Town", Fay seemed to have all the time in the world. It was nice, ripe corn—and how the audience devoured it and smiled for more!

Fay's lovable interpretation of the role of Dowd, the inebriate with the big, invisible rabbit, "Harvey", deserves its posies and tag "outstanding male lead performance of year".

Another surprise was the excellence, not only of long-running "Oklahoma" which we'd expected, but of the newer Theatre Guild musical hit "Carousel"—with ballet reaching new highs in choreographic-musical entertainment.

Yes, there's just one way New York could surprise us . . . that's in not offering us, every time we visit the big city, fun and new surprises!

WITH APOLOGIES

I HAVE no quarrel with anyone
whose ambition it is to become
an industrial tycoon,
Barber, lawyer, doctor, thief, or, to be
the first man to reach the moon;
In myself I find of such eminently
practical ambitions a dearth:
My ambition is to be the last man in
the world with all the women
who have ever told me they
wouldn't have any part of me if
I were the last man on earth.

MIKE SUMNER

LEFTOVERS TRANSFORMED

Last night's leftover roast makes tonight's "Magic" Meat Rolls

2 tbs. soft butter
1 cup chopped leftover meat
2 tbs. chopped onions
2 cups flour
4 tsp. Magic Baking Powder
⅓ tsp. salt
4 tbs. shortening
¾ cup milk, or half milk and water

Mix meat, onion, butter. Sift together dry ingredients, mix in shortening; add liquid to make soft dough. Turn on floured board; knead lightly. Roll ¼ inch thick, spread with meat mixture. Roll like jelly roll, cut in slices. Bake on baking sheet in hot oven (475° F.) for about 14 minutes. Serve with tomato sauce.

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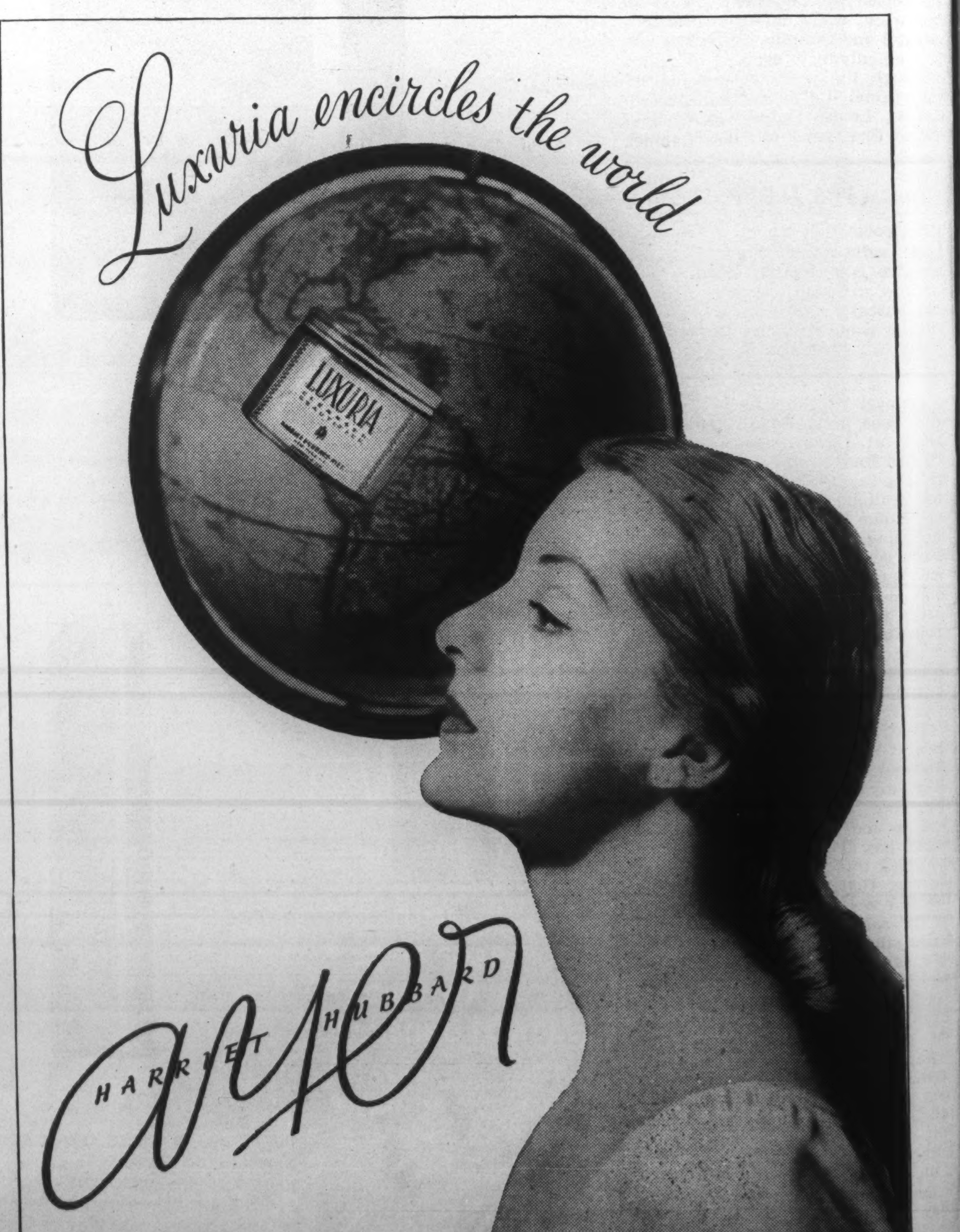

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Chatelaines of Rideau Hall Set the Tempo of Its Social Life

By MARJORIE FREEMAN CAMPBELL

WHEN the King's past envoy to Canada, the Earl of Athlone, left Canadian soil he was accompanied by his wife, the Princess Alice. Similarly, the new Governor General, Field Marshal Viscount Alexander, when he stepped ashore, had at his side his helpmate, Lady Alexander.

For the King's representative to the Dominion needs a wife, and a wife moreover who possesses those qualities of social experience, tact and diplomacy, charm and intellectual vision which can so materially assist the career of a man in public office.

"The wives of great men," commented Horace Walpole more than two centuries ago, "are generally, excellent wives and attached to their glory."

Appreciation of the part that a wife could play in a governor's career was displayed as early in Canada's history as 1770 by Sir Guy Carleton, second governor following the fall of New France at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.

After four years of governing the new British colony Carleton visited England on business and when he returned to Canada "was accompanied by a very young but very capable Lady Carleton who from that time was able to take care of the social duties of his position and so leave him more free for serious work of other sorts."

This was nearly one hundred years before the passage of the British North America Act which in 1867, at the time of the Confederation of the Canadian provinces, established the position of the governor general as the King's representative in Canada. During those hundred years, while the early governor turned gradually into the later governor general, he was shorn of most of his powers. Although by the B.N.A.A. all Orders-in-Council passed by the Cabinet must have the signature of the Governor General, just as similar Orders-in-Council from the British parliament must receive the signature of the King, in reality neither King nor Governor General exert political influence in present day British and Canadian systems of government.

Today in addition to fulfilling in the Canadian constitutional pattern the duties which the King himself performs in the United Kingdom, such as the state opening and proroguing of parliament, the governor general plays host at Government House, officiates at public functions and interests himself in charities and worthy causes.

It is in these latter duties that Milady of Rideau Hall proves herself of inestimable value. All of the chatelaines of Government House are experienced hostesses, and throughout their different terms have offered hospitality to many visiting notables.

Vice-Regal Hostesses

During the recent regime of the Earl of Athlone and the Princess Alice people of the Dominion will remember Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands; her daughter, Princess Juliana, and her three children, the youngest of whom was born in Ottawa; Juliana's consort, Prince Bernhardt; Prime Minister Churchill; Gen. de Gaulle; Mme. Chiang Kai-shek; and Gen. Eisenhower.

While all of the chatelaines of Government House have entertained capably, some, such as the Marchioness of Dufferin, 1872-78, H. R. H. Princess Louise, 1878-83, and the Countess of Willingdon, 1926-31, have been noted for the brilliance of their social functions, Rideau Hall itself having been improved in order to add lustre to their affairs.

To provide a proper setting for his bewitching young wife, an Irish beauty who captivated all with whom she came in contact, the Earl of Dufferin built a huge ballroom, with a dais at one end, enormous candle-lighted chandeliers, and windows set high in the walls, which he hung with costly oil paintings.

For the royal Duke and Duchess of Connaught, 1911-16, the entire front of Government House was rebuilt and the imposing portal crowned by an Attic pediment bearing the largest stone sculpture of the Royal Arms in existence, the entrance hall was tiled magnificently in marble and wide, marble steps introduced from terrazzo to promenade.

As in the social sphere, so with philanthropy. While all the mistresses of Government House have interested themselves in charitable institutions and worthwhile causes, certain of them have been outstanding in their contributions in this field.

To H. R. H. Princess Louise, charming fourth daughter of Queen Victoria and a painter and sculptor of merit, responsible for the statue of Queen Victoria before the Royal Victoria College, Montreal, the Royal Academy of Art owes its inception.

In the realm of nursing, two chatelaines made conspicuous contributions, Constance, Countess of Derby, 1888-93, the mother of eight sons and two daughters, founding the Lady Stanley Institute for Trained Nurses: and Ishbel, Countess of Aberdeen, her immediate successor, launching the Victorian Order of Nurses.

In addition the Countess, a philanthropist with a multitude of interests, also acted as head and unofficial press agent for the newly-formed Council of Women. Her many activities were on a par with those of Roberte Countess of Bessborough, 1931-35, who during her term in Canada had the Order of St. John of Jerusalem conferred upon her for services in the cause of humanity throughout the Empire.

EMERGENCY

WITH fourteen lines of type to fill
A page of this, our fam'ly journal
They said: "Unwrap your writing-mill
And greet the season soft and vernal.
Although the weather be infernal
You still can dream of lambs at play
Of greenery on the hills eternal
Of daffodils for every day."
The foreman and his make-up men
Knock off and eat their several lunches,
And must a bard take up his pen
And dash off deathless lines in bunches?
I fear me not, since I might rue it.
No, Archibald, I cannot do it.

J. E. M.

Invading still another field, and in her case a most natural one, Susan Buchan, Lady Tweedsmuir, 1935-40, earned the blessings of thousands for the Lady Tweedsmuir Rural Library Scheme, by which books are distributed to settlers in remote sections of the prairies and in isolated districts.

In fulfilling these vice-regal duties in the Dominion the sixteen chatelaines who have occupied Rideau Hall since the turn of Confederation have necessarily observed a more or less common pattern. In their personal characteristics, however, all have been strongly individual.

Four were famous beauties; three were of royal birth; one was an artist and sculptor of note; two were actresses; two, authors; one, a botanist; two had a statesman's shrewd understanding of people and events.

Sixteen First Ladies

The Marchioness of Dufferin, fascinating and high-spirited, was led by an explorer's insatiable eagerness to accompany her versatile husband into all parts of the roughly developed young country. With enthusiasm she watched buffalo hides cured at Winnipeg, and drove the first spike of the C.P.R. in Manitoba; the Countess of Derby was serious and quiet, occupied with her family and averse to display.

About Maud, Marchioness of Lansdowne, 1883-88, floated a veil of romance as one of the four Hamilton sisters immortalized by Lord Beaconsfield in his novel, "Lothair"; the Countess of Aberdeen, unorthodox, strong-minded, a prohibitionist and reformer, leaned to practical investigations; "Are our domestics happy in our service?" and "What of native industries?"

The Countess of Minto, 1898-1904, devoted to skating and tobogganing, improved the rinks and slides on the vice-regal grounds; Lady Byng of Vimy, 1921-26, loved gardening, and left a beautiful rock garden as a memento of her term of office.

Chapel and organ from one; Chinese art treasures from another; a great oil painting of Victoria; charming water color sketches; a vista cut through the trees; royal pomp of puffed sleeves and demi-trains for morning; box-stove for a skating anteroom; a wing-long promenade for strolling elegance; kitchens overhauled; exquisite tapestries: on Rideau Hall the touch of sixteen chatelaines!

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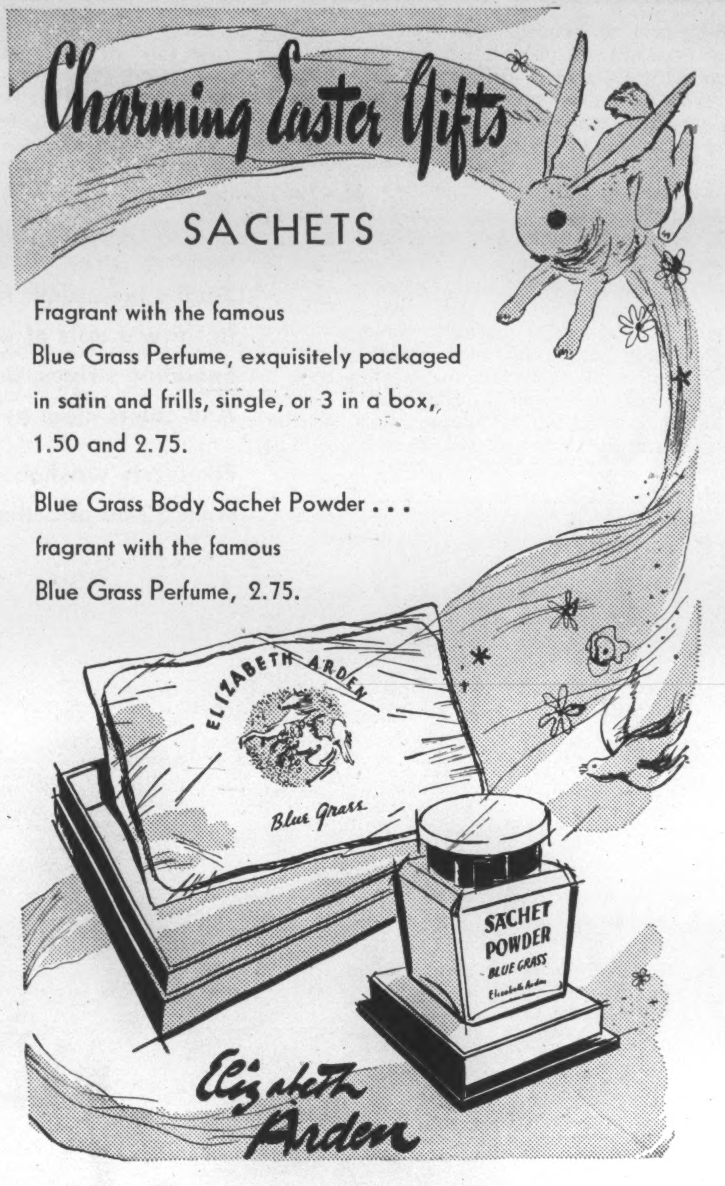

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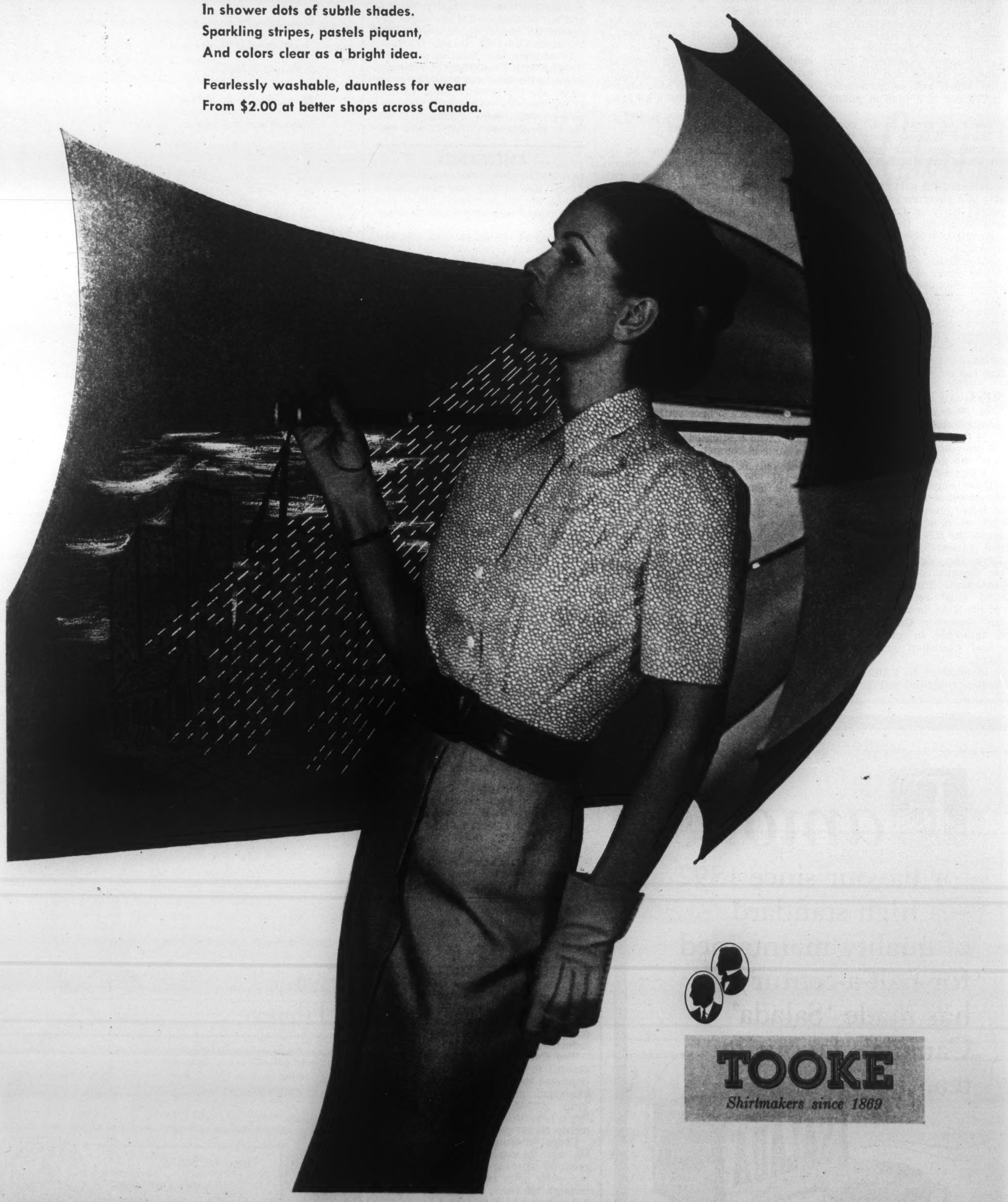

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Regina Is Somewhat of a Prairie Miracle City to the Newcomer

By BARBARA CADBURY

"AND HOW do you like it here?" We are English, and have come to make our home in Regina, and it is lucky for us that we like the city, or the endless question would be an embarrassment, especially to our children, who are polite but truthful. From my seat in the hotel "rotunda" (which is not rotund) I can see my daughter in friendly conversation with the lift girl. The child smiles and I catch her words "We like it very much indeed". When we ask our way about, besides an answer we always get the question back "And how do you like it here?"

Our bedroom faces the little square Victoria Park. It is a pleasant enough square by any city's standards but from this high building we can also see beyond the city the treeless prairie, and then we know just how gallant this little park is, and how valuable and beautiful its trees to prairie eyes. The whole city has a form and order and dignity that are creditable in themselves, but seem miraculous to have risen out of the formless prairie.

Crying Of Trains

Coming from the English countryside, intimate and varied, its views constantly broken into different aspects by hill, woods, hedges and rivers, and with the distance between city and city all too short, the blatant bareness and size of the winter prairie seems quite terrible at first. The mournful crying of the Canadian trains add to the desolation. At home we are glad to leave even our most pleasant cities at any season for the natural refreshment of the countryside, but here I am not surprised that farmers often come to winter in town from a scenery that looks as though it had come from between mechanical rollers. In England we met boys who were homesick for the prairies, but we cannot yet appreciate their point of view, in spite of the welcome sunshine and clean air. Perhaps the aspect of the land in spring and summer will convert us. We hope so.

It has been a curious sensation to drive along a suburban street of close-together houses, reach the end and then see nothing but a white sheet and sky beyond, as though the last house were the last house in the world. To the right you walk six yards to your neighbor's door; to the left a hundred and twenty miles to North Dakota.

NEW ERA

HUSKY voices, coolly crooning,
Lovely ladies madly mooning,
Brooding blues, and jive a-jumping,
Rolling Rhumbas, boogie bumping.
Days are filled with platter chatter,
Discs and bands are all that matter.
Life could really not be gayer
Since we've got our record player!

LESLEY F. GOW

A fine way to make a social survey of a city is to let it be known that you wish to buy a house. We have travelled in a few different countries, made friends, been invited home for dinner, and flattered ourselves that we had seen a little into the inside of the national life. But we never tried to buy a house before, and now realize that we got nowhere with our investigations.

In Regina we told two or three real estate men that we were interested in home ownership and since then polite gentlemen have arrived with cars and driven us to batches of houses in any part of the city we cared to name, and the owners and tenants have shown us into corners and closets that I am sure they never show their closest friends. And as soon as our agent escort says "This lady is from the Old Country" the householders become even more kind and communicative, and tell us how many relations they have in the Old Country, and whereabouts they live, or about their own long-ago experience as immigrants, and the points to watch for in getting the technique of living in Canada.

Buying a house not only tells you about the local standards of housekeeping, sanitation and building, but about those prejudices by which people unknowingly diminish and provincialize their city's standing in the eyes of civilized travellers.

We were taken into a Jewish home, and, as we know our world today, we expected the agent to make some apologetic or derogatory remark once we were outside the front door again. But on that first visit he said nothing at all, and when we went back to give this house a second look some days later he said "It is in perfect order. She is Jewish, you know, and they are marvellous housekeepers".

Good for Regina! But then we heard of another house being reduced in price because the next-door-neighbor was Chinese. Unluckily for us it was already sold.

Before summoning the agents (and there seem to be far too many of them making a living out of a town of this size) we did some private study of the advertisements for houses in the local paper. There seemed to be some code letters exclusive to Regina in these advertisements and we asked the meaning of M., F.M., and N.M., and found they stand for Modern, Fully Modern and Not Modern. We thought of Regina as a city conceived, we supposed, in the days of Victoria Regina, but not really existing until fairly modern times, and unlikely to have any Queen Anne or Regency houses.

We like modern buildings, but those described as Not Modern were so very much cheaper we asked to see some. We were startled to learn that Not Modern meant No Sanitation!

The whole business of sewage disposal for a city built in the level middle of a continent must be a triumph of sanitary engineering, but as the problem has been solved for most of the inhabitants it should have been solved for all.

Out of the plains the builders of Regina have raised Parliament Buildings far more impressive and pleasant than those of many larger cities; their school buildings are above the national standard; they have planted thousands of trees where none naturally grew; they made an artificial lake and then put a sumptuous bridge across it just for the look of the thing. It should not be beyond them to give every citizen an inside toilet.

Sweet with the fragrance of Spring
Apple Blossom
Heaven-Sent
Enchanté

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As gay and captivating, as heart-stirring as Spring itself, are these three flower-fresh colognes by Helena Rubinstein.

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ENCHANTÉ . . . Sophisticated, worldly wise, discreetly perfect. .85, 1.25.

For more concentrated fragrances choose Eau de Toilette — Apple Blossom 1.65, Heaven Sent 2.00, Enchante 1.50, Gardenia 2.25.

All individually packaged in cunningly bespangled gift boxes.

Helena Rubinstein

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CONCERNING FOOD

The Simplest All-in-One Meal Is Served in a Casserole

By JANET MARCH

SHE was a fat woman, probably a 44, and she stood back a little way from the plaster figure, size 16. Gazing at the clouds of floating mauve chiffon and at the almost invisible shoulder straps, she breathed, "Say, I think that's swell!" Had Lucien Lelong heard her while he was in the throes of designing the dress I'm sure he would have gripped his pencil tighter and gone on with new enthusiasm.

No doubt the admiring lady dressed in shabby black, with ankles which bulged over the tops of her utility oxfords, had spent the last two hours in following the course of that personal marathon which all of us housewives have mapped out each time we go down town. You know that list in your purse, oilcloth for the kitchen shelves, pyjamas, shirts, a potato masher and, of course, always stockings. By the time you have completed the course, lost on every count, and worn out your last small piece of charm on whatever department heads you could find, your feet hurt and you want to go home. If you have included your food needs too—peanut butter, mayonnaise, shortening, and so on—your feet hurt a good deal more. Well, here was this fat woman standing back entranced, taking time to gaze at a French dress which she could never afford or wear.

There seemed to be something more than mere interest in a shipment of French models than just feminine admiration for beautiful clothes exquisitely made after years of battling with wartime seams which came undone at the drop of a hat. Surely here was a tangible proof that Europe was on the mend. If the black market and inflation rage in Paris, if there is little coal and the electricity may go on and off on a whim leaving you perhaps trapped in an elevator, if in spite of all this Patou can design a black dinner dress with open lattice work on the chest and the back of the waistline, a dress to dream of, things must be improving. Perhaps soon the world will have enough to eat and wear, and we will be able to discard crusts without imagining a starving child at our elbow.

For the present, though, we must remember the less than minimum which Europe lives on. Fifteen hundred calories doesn't nourish you, much less fatten you, and it is very cold when you live on the starvation border-line with no fat on your bones and few clothes on your back.

It is interesting to read that bottles of vitamin pills do not seem to help people recovering from starvation. "The quantities of vitamin pills..... that had been assembled were rarely used. There was nothing that a special digest would do that skim milk would not do just as well and more pleasantly." This is from a report from Holland where the diet during German occupation fell below 1,000 calories a day.

We can't be too economical here at present. This is the time for single substantial main dishes, stews, casseroles, thick soup with salads and fruit, so easy to get here and so difficult to export. Good casserole dishes take time to make but are easy to heat up once you have put them together.

Cabbage And Sausage Casserole

1 small cabbage or half a larger one
1 pound of sausages
4 medium sized potatoes
2 tablespoons of chopped parsley
A pinch of thyme
2 cups of chicken stock
Salt and pepper.

Cut the cabbage finely and boil the potatoes, then peel and cut them in smallish pieces. Sauté the sausages lightly in a frying pan and then arrange the sausages, cabbage, potatoes, parsley and seasonings in layers in a shallow casserole dish. Pour the chicken stock on and cover and cook in an oven at about 350 for three-quarters of an hour.

These days a lot of the shops sell cut up pieces of chicken by the pound. The breasts and legs are the most expensive and then, if you are feeling frugal, you can buy wings at less. Backs are inexpensive, they also have rather a small amount of meat on them. Buy whatever pieces you can best afford and boil them gently in as little water as you can, and still have them covered. When tender, which may not be for about an hour and a half if the fowls are old ones, drain and skin the pieces. Boil down the water they have cooked in to make soup. Then take the pieces and make this casserole dish with them.

Chicken Casserole

2 pounds of cut up chicken cooked
¼ pound of mushrooms
¼ pound of uncooked diced ham
4 or 5 cooked diced potatoes
4 tablespoons of wine (whatever Canadian wine you have on hand)
2 cups of cream or top of the bottle
3 tablespoons of fat
2 tablespoons of flour
Salt and pepper

Sauté the pieces of chicken in a little fat and then put the pieces in a casserole. Add the potatoes and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Melt the rest of the fat in the pan, stir in the flour, add the cream and, when the sauce has thickened, the wine. Season with salt and pepper and put in the pieces of ham. Let it all simmer very gently for about fifteen minutes. Then pour over the chicken and potatoes in the casserole and cook in a 350° oven for about half an hour.

Mina, Confound Her! Now Has a Permament Job

By FREDERIC MANNING

OUR just past-present old family retainer (four months off and on, and now, as of today, off) has us in a more than slightly bewildered state.

She can do the oddest things with words. It sometimes takes a moment or two to figure out what is unusual about them but several are now permamently — there, you see what I mean? That is a word I shall never again trust myself with in public.

Mina has either been to get a permament or else she has been looking for a permalent job. We have become permanently warped or wropped, I can't tell which.

In she bounded (the bounding takes place on arrival, never afterwards) the other morning — late. In fact, a day late. The delay was caused by a little escavating they had to have done in their cellar. It was the draims.

The draims got all clocked up and Mina had to stay home and wait for the plumber (pronounced with a good, resounding B, plus.) The plumber was late arriving so you can see how that, combined with the clocked draims, and Mina's clog being slow, all contrived to throw her for twenty-four hours.

One cold November day Mina, who is small and thin, arrived in a sleazy, unlined near-wool coat. We had a family consultation and my sister decided she could part with an old tweed coat, known in our family as her dog coat. This she has used for years when she walks our bloodhound on wet and stormy days. It has a collar of dejected looking fox, and are we sorry.

Mina loved the coat on sight and we have heard enough about the Harrison tweed with flox clollar to do us for all time.

The kitchen linoleum is now permanently known as liloleum, the veramda has to be swep off freakently, and of all the odds and ends she places in the refligilator!

As a child I thought the word was nonpulsed, not nonplussed, as it later turned out to be. That became so firmly fixed in my mind I never dare use it. The more I think of it, the more confused I become and Mina has added a lot of others to my list.

In many ways I was sorry to see Mina go, even though we never knew when she was going to turn up. She did telephone though, and warned us that at last she had a permament job.

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TENDER LEAF TEA
The world looks brighter after a cheer-up cup of Tender Leaf Tea. Friendly, heart-warming—and grand tasting. In convenient size packages . . . also in improved FILTER tea balls. Ask for "Tender Leaf", the famous-for-flavor tea.
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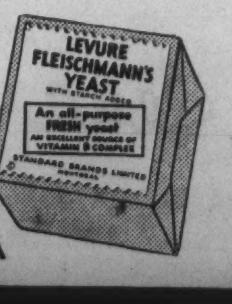
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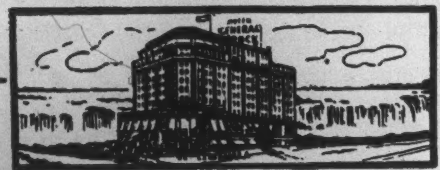

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CARDY HOTELS
It would be so easy to slip away for a few days' holiday at the Falls at Eastertime! An hour or two's travel will take you to the General Brock where, indoors, you can enjoy all the facilities of a modern metropolitan hotel and, outdoors, you'll revel in spring sunshine and the fascinating splendour of Niagara Falls.
The Rainbow Room and the Coffee Shop are both famous for food. Rates are moderate. Single $3.00 up, double $5.00 up.
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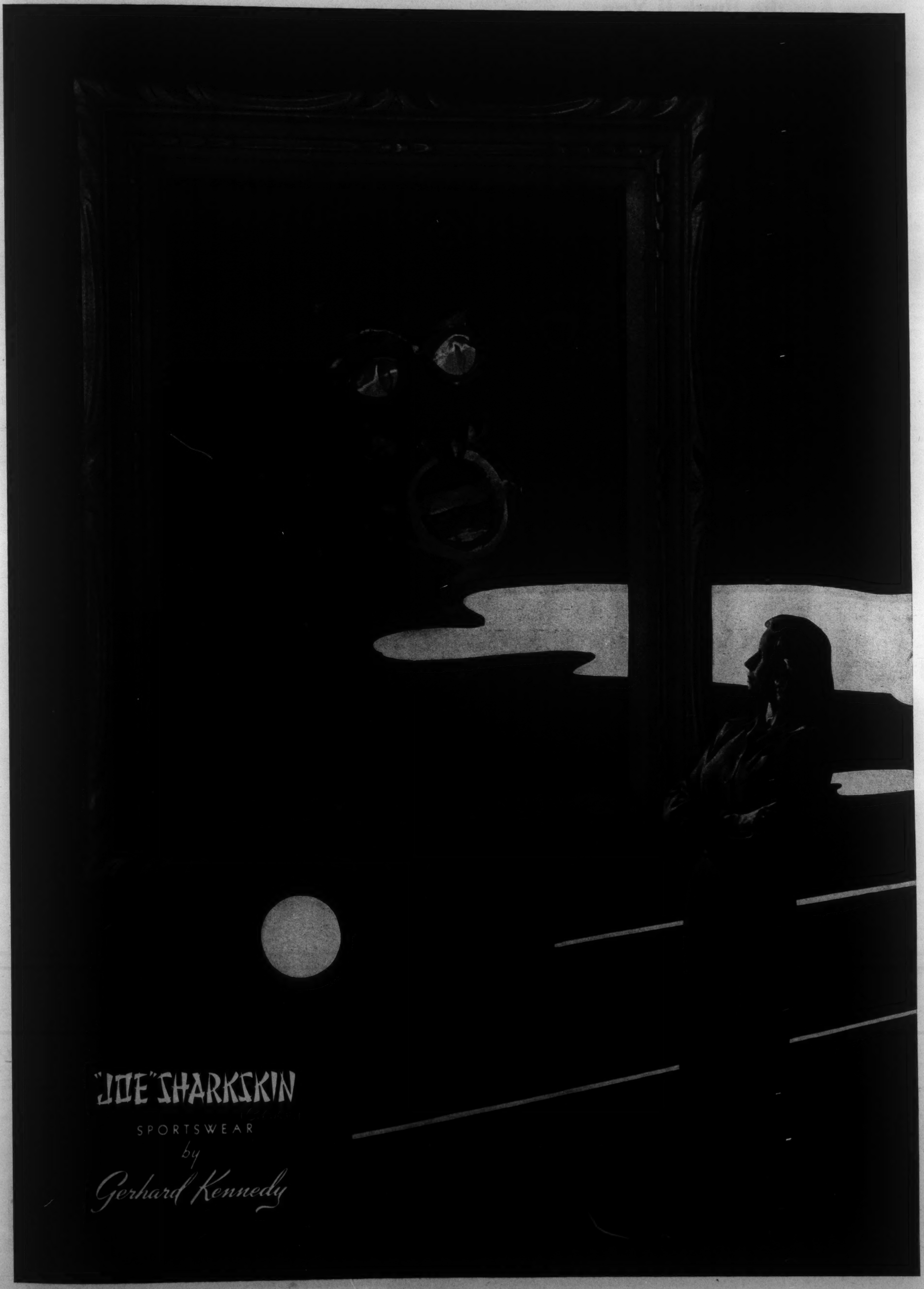
Appetizing, tantalizing, satisfying . . . This new OXO sauce turns a plain dish into a delicious and economical main course. Savour the flavour . . . relish the goodness . . . of this meaty OXO sauce. Try this recipe today . . . you'll use it often!
OXO SAUCE
(For Six)
3 tbs. bacon or pork dripping; 4 tbs. chopped onion; 3 tbs. diced celery; 3 tbs. diced carrots; 2 tbs. diced green pepper; 4 tbs. flour; 2 cups boiling water; 4 OXO cubes or 4 teaspoons Fluid OXO; 1½ tsps. salt; ⅛ tsp. pepper; 1 cup tomato juice. Cook vegetables in dripping until lightly browned; blend in flour. Stir in boiling water. Cook until thick, stirring constantly. Add OXO, salt, pepper. Cover. Simmer gently ten minutes. Add tomato juice. Reheat.

OXO
Prepared from PRIME RICH BEEF


"JOE" SHARKSKIN
SPORTSWEAR
by
Gerhard Kennedy

THE OTHER PAGE

Fairy Tales Are the Bunk If You Want the Kids to be Cheerful

By HORACE BROWN

WHILE Gen. Chisholm is sounding his trumpet around the wall of Jericho of the Santa Claus Myth, and while modern educators are deploring the bad effects of Superman and Dick Tracy upon the juvenile mind, let us consider the fairy-tale. After all, Santa Claus is nothing more nor less than a fairy tale, so let's throw him in with the rest.

For generations, now, the fairy-tale has been the staple story diet for the young mind. Doting aunts present their nieces and nephews with beautifully-bound and illustrated editions of Andersen and the Brothers Grimm, piously, feeling that they are steering the dear little things away from this "modern trash". Then everyone wonders why the kids throw fits in the dark, and ride nightmares throughout the eventide.

Recently, I began re-reading some of the favorite fairy-tales of my childhood, principally so that my young daughter would not catch me unawares with her questions. I have been to horror movies without a tremor. I do not turn a hair for radio's "Inner Sanctum". The torture scenes in the comic-strips leave me cold. But say! For real thrills and chills, how about Hans Christian Andersen, that gentle, lovable character, who has done so much to put children in strait-jackets?

Consider these purple passages from Andersen's story about a bad little girl who really suffered for her pride, "The Girl Who Trod on a Loaf." Little Inger, to cross a marsh, puts down a loaf to step on. Andersen goes on with relish:

"As she stood there with one foot on the loaf, and was lifting up the other for the next step, the loaf sank deeper and deeper with her till she entirely disappeared. Nothing was to be seen but a black bubbling pool.

"Now this is the story.

"But what had become of her? She went down to the Marsh Wife who has a brewery down there...... A scavenger's cart is sweet compared to the Marsh Wife's brewery. The smell from the barrels is enough to make people faint, and the barrels are so close together that no one can pass between them, but wherever there is a little chink it is filled up with noisome toads and slimy snakes. Little Inger fell among all this horrid living filth. It was so icy cold that she shuddered from head to foot and her limbs grew stiff...."

IF YOU think that's all that happened to Little Inger, you don't know your fairy-tales. Hans Christian Andersen has the girl made into a living statue for the Marsh King's corridor. Listen, kiddies, as the good man tells you:

"What a never-ending corridor that was, to be sure. It made one giddy to look either backwards or forwards. Here stood an ignominous crew waiting for the door of mercy to be opened, but long might they wait. Great, fat, sprawling spiders spun webs of a thousand years round and round their feet. And these webs were like footscrews and held them as in a vice (Ed. Note: a favorite form of mediaeval torture, kiddies, revived by the Gestapo), or as though bound with a copper chain....

"But oh, how dirty she had got in the Marsh Wife's brewery; she had never thought of that. Her clothes were covered with slime. A snake had got among her hair and hung dangling down her back. A toad looked out of every fold of her dress, croaking like an asthmatic pug dog ...."

Don't be frightened, darlings, don't scream. It's only a nice, pleasant fairy tale, with a moral in it somewhere, if you look hard enough. Besides, that isn't all that is happening to naughty little Inger. Listen:

"Worse than anything was the terrible hunger she felt, and she could not stoop down to break a bit of bread off the loaf she was standing on. No, her back had stiffened, her arms and hands had stiffened, and her whole body was like a pillar of stone. She could turn her eyes, but could only turn them entirely around, so as to look backwards—and a horrible sight that was. And then came the flies! They crept upon her eyes, and however much she winked they would not fly away. They could not, for she had pulled off their wings and made creeping insects of them. That was indeed a torment added to her gnawing hunger. She seemed at last to be absolutely empty."

And as you probably are, too, kiddies, that'll be about enough of that. Toddle off to sweet and pleasant dreams, while Papa goes back to reading "Les Miserables", where they make a big fuss over a man named Jean Valjean put in prison and made a galley-slave for stealing a loaf of bread. Why, he lived in Paradise, compared to little Inger, who merely trod on the loaf! I wonder what would have happened to Inger if she had dared to take a bite out of it! Oh, please! Take away the hot irons! Take 'em away, I say! I'll be a good little girl! Honest, I will! I'll promise never to read fairy-tales again!

OR take the same author's well-favored story, "Great Claus and Little Claus". In that happy fairy-tale, Hans Christian Andersen condones successively lying, cheating, adultery, swindling, embezzling, and four murders, two of the latter being murders of grandmothers. If you don't believe me, re-read the story. "Red Shoes" is a merry little tale of a poor little orphan who was conceited enough to wear red shoes to a church, and was punished by having the shoes taking her dancing all over the world. Finally, when she can bear it no longer, she has the executioner cut off her feet with his great sword, and the feet encased in the red shoes go dancing blithely away. Of course, she ends up in Heaven, but she'd need to after all that.

Or this gem from Andersen's famous "The Snow Queen", picked at random from the fairy-tale:

"Then they (the robbers) dragged little Gerda out of the carriage.

"'She is fat and she is pretty! She has been fattened on nuts,' said the

fine rain...
strong rain!

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old robber woman, who had a long beard, and eyebrows, that hung over her eyes. (Ed. Note: Interesting characterization, eh, Boris?) 'She is as good as a fat lamb, and how nice she will taste!' (Ed. Note, This was before meat rationing, kiddies; now they have to give up coupons for little girls.) She drew out her sharp knife as she said this. It glittered horribly. 'Oh!' screamed the old woman at the same moment, for her little daughter had come up behind her and was biting her ear. She hung on her back, as wild and as savage a little animal as you could wish to find. 'You bad, wicked child!' said the mother, but she was prevented from killing Gerda on this occasion."

Nice people! Hints of cannibalism and revolt against parental authority all in the one paragraph. The next time you want to take a swipe at Mamma, kiddies, just quote "The Snow Queen" to her when she objects. Of course, there's a danger it will give *her* ideas, too.

This has not scratched the surface of the fairy-tale. There has been no mention of that delightful piece, "Little Red Riding-Hood", where the blood runs in rivers, or "Jack, the Giant-Killer", where it floods in lakes. I have not once attacked the subject of the Brothers Grimm (how appropriate that name!), with their wicked stepmothers who always end up by being pulled apart by wild horses or encased in nailstudded barrels and rolled down hills. How about the wicked old witch who would roast Hansel and Gretel?

Santa Claus? He's about the only benevolent fairy left in fairy-tales. If, as General Chisholm says, Santa Claus is bad for children, what must he think of Hans Christian Andersen and the Brothers Grimm and the Arabian Nights Tales and others?

How about that, Doctor?

Perfect Public House Is Hard to Locate

By GEORGE ORWELL

Blackfriars, London.

MY FAVORITE public-house, "The Moon Under Water", is only two minutes from a bus stop, but it is on a side street, and drunks and rowdies never seem to find their way there, even on Saturday nights.

Its clientele, though fairly large, consists mostly of "regulars" who occupy the same chair every evening and go there for conversation as much as for the beer.

If you are asked why you favor a particular public-house, it would seem natural to put the beer first, but the thing that most appeals to me about "The Moon Under Water" is what people call "atmosphere."

To begin with, its whole architecture and fittings are uncompromisingly Victorian. It has no glass-topped tables or other modern miseries, and, on the other hand, no sham roof-beams, ingle-nooks or plastic panels masquerading as oak. The grained woodwork, the ornamental mirrors behind the bar, the cast-iron fireplaces, the florid ceiling stained dark yellow by tobacco-smoke, the stuffed bull's head over the mantelpiece — everything has the solid, comfortable ugliness of the nineteenth century.

IN winter there is usually a good fire burning in at least two of the bars, and the Victorian layout of the place gives one plenty of elbow-room. "The Moon Under Water" has a public bar, a saloon bar, a ladies' bar, a "bottle-and-jug" for those who are too bashful to buy their supper beer publicly, and, upstairs, a dining-room.

Games are only played in the "public," so that in other bars you can walk about without constantly ducking to avoid flying darts.

In "The Moon Under Water" it is always quiet enough to talk. The house possesses neither a radio nor a piano, and even on Christmas Eve and such occasions the singing that happens is of a decorous kind.

The barmaids know most of their customers by name, and take a personal interest in everyone. They are all middle-aged women — two of them have their hair dyed in quite surprising shades — and they call everyone "dear," irrespective of age or sex. ("Dear," not "Ducky"; pubs where the barmaid calls you "ducky" always have a disagreeable raffish atmosphere.)

UNLIKE most pubs, "The Moon Under Water" sells tobacco besides cigarettes, and it also sells aspirins and stamps, and is obliging about letting you use the telephone.

You cannot get dinner at "The Moon Under Water," but there is always the snack counter where you can get liver-sausage sandwiches, mussels (a specialty of the house), cheese, pickles and those large biscuits with caraway seeds in them which only seem to exist in public-houses.

Upstairs, six days a week, you can get a good, solid lunch—for example, a cut off the joint, two vegetables and boiled jam roll—for about three shillings.

The special pleasure of this lunch is that you can have draught stout with it. I doubt whether as many as 10 per cent of London pubs serve draught stout, but "The Moon Under Water" is one of them. It is a soft, creamy sort of stout, and it goes better in a pewter pot.

They are particular about their drinking vessels at "The Moon Under Water," and never, for example, make the mistake of serving a pint of beer in a handleless glass. Apart from glass and pewter mugs, they have some of those pleasant strawberry-pink china ones which are now seldom seen in London. China mugs went out about 30 years ago, because most people like their drink to be transparent, but in my opinion beer tastes better out of china.

The great surprise of "The Moon Under Water" is its garden. You go through a narrow passage leading out of the saloon, and find yourself in a fairly large garden with plane trees, under which there are little green tables with iron chairs round them. Up at one end of the garden there are swings and a chute for the children.

On summer evenings there are family parties, and you sit under the plane trees having beer or draught cider to the tune of delighted squeals from children going down the chute. The prams with the younger children are parked near the gate.

Many as are the virtues of "The Moon Under Water," I think that the garden is its best feature, because it allows whole families to go there instead of Mum having to stay at home and mind the baby while Dad goes out alone.

"The Moon Under Water" is my ideal of what a pub should be—at any rate, in the London area. (The qualities one expects of a country pub are slightly different.)

BUT now is the time to reveal something which the discerning and disillusioned reader will probably have guessed already. There is no such place as "The Moon Under Water."

That is to say, there may well be a pub of that name, but I don't know of it, nor do I know any pub with just that combination of qualities.

I know pubs where the beer is good but you can't get meals, others where you can get meals but which are noisy and crowded, and others which are quiet but where the beer is generally sour. As for gardens, offhand I can only think of three London pubs that possess them.

But, to be fair, I do know of a few pubs that almost come up to "The Moon Under Water." I have mentioned above ten qualities which I consider the perfect pub should have, and I know one pub that has eight of them. Even there, however, there is no draught stout and no china mugs.

Mlle. Andree de Jongh is a 20-year-old Belgian girl, who recently received the George Medal from the King for aiding the escape of hundreds of British servicemen from Belgium during the war. She told the King and Queen how she led the men across France and over the Pyrenees, and was eventually arrested and sent to a German concentration camp. Earlier, she was presented with this clock by Lord Stansgate, Secretary of State for Air.

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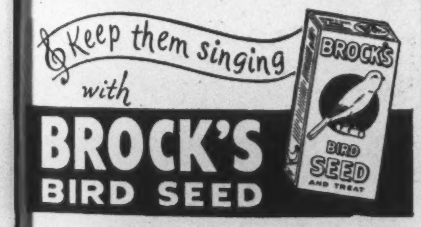

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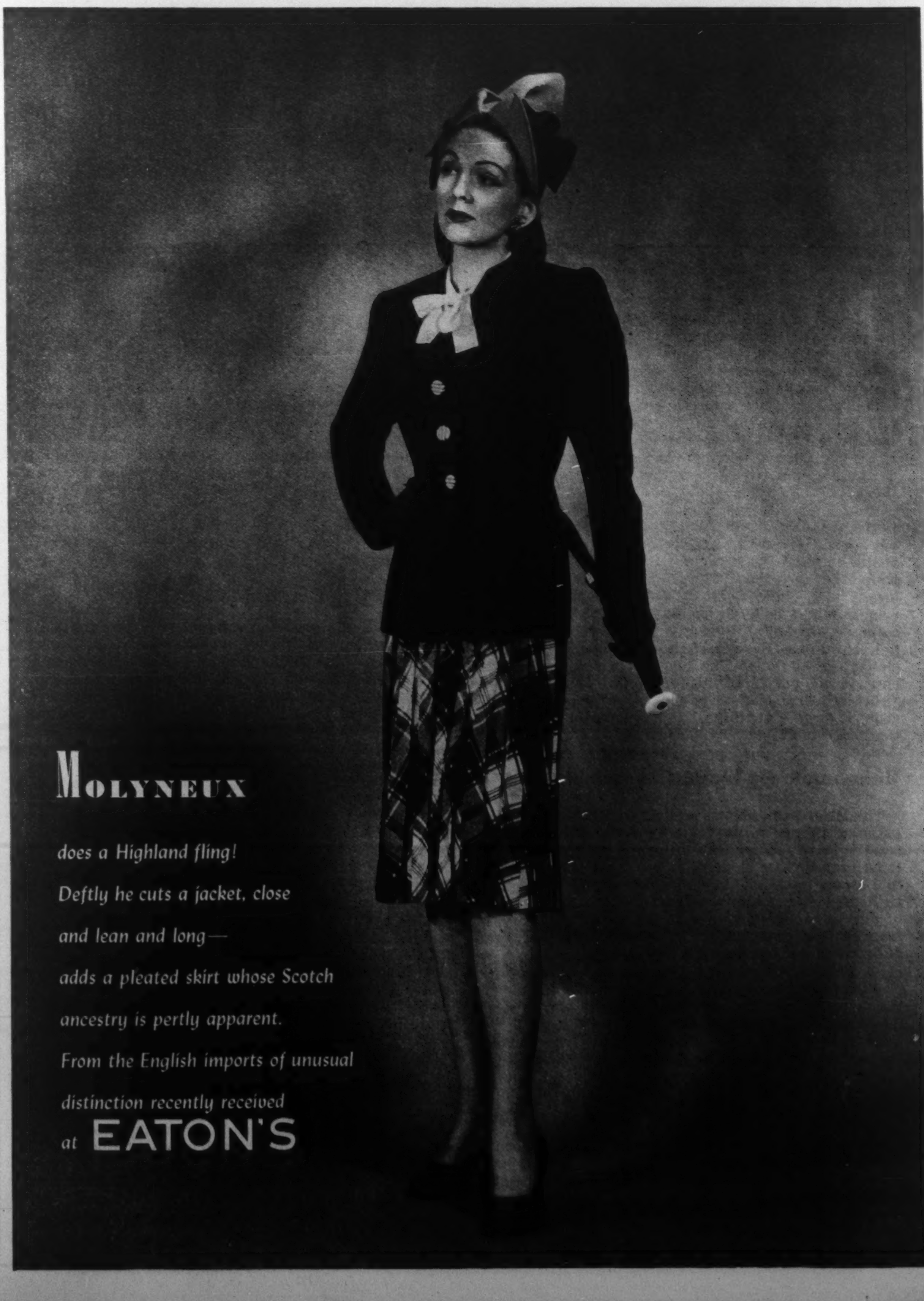

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Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 13, 1946

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

International Controls Could End Oil Rivalry

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Russia's aggressive manoeuvring for Iranian oil concessions is just one phase of the wider struggle between the great Powers to satisfy postwar military and economic requirements. Prodigal peacetime exploitation and the unusual drain on ordinary sources of supply to meet vast war needs have seriously depleted both American and Russian oil fields.

The sane solution, he suggests, is the formation of an international commission to take over and develop the oil resources of areas (like the Middle East), not sufficiently industrialized to work them without foreign intervention.

London.

WITH the Iranian crisis seemingly on the way to a solution, it is to be hoped that the Powers will work quickly to relieve the causes of the conflict before the next storm-clouds gather in this turbulent part of the world. This is one matter which the U.N.O. Security Council is not constituted to solve, except in general terms; and unless the specific problem, oil, can be dealt with to the satisfaction of the four Powers concerned—Iran, Great Britain, the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R.—it will arise again, just as it did after the first World War, because no solution was then found.

At first glance it appears strange that two big oil producers, the U.S.S.R. and the U. S. A., should be in conflict over the oil resources of a foreign state. Two points, however, need careful note. Before the last war ended Mr. Ickes said, from the American point of view, that American resources had been drained almost dry to meet Allied war needs, and that only 14 years' supply remained. This pessimistic statement should be read in conjunction with a similar claim made in 1920, when it was predicted that American resources would be exhausted within 18 years—fortunately for the Allies, they were still plentiful in 1938. But it is true that the wells have been prodigally used, and the U.S.A. is right to concern itself with other sources. The second point is the Soviet target for oil in the new 5-year Plan.

The Plan envisages a 93 per cent increase in oil production by 1960 over the 1940 output, from 31 to 60 million meric tons. This looks fairly impressive on its own, but compared with a proposed five-fold increase in the output of cars and trucks and the vast developments of road and airway services it is obviously deficient. Oil should be a main plank in Soviet development, commensurate with the threefold expansion of coal and iron and steel for which the Plan provides, and the target figure obviously suggests some degree of pessimism regarding potentialities. Already before the war the Union's output, though rising, was failing to keep pace with industrial development and a substantial export surplus gradually dwindled until almost the whole domestic output was being absorbed internally. The position inevitably deteriorated during the war. The Germans captured and left derelict the installations at Maikop and Grozny, and the Baku area, which was threatened but not captured, has been heavily exploited and shows a declining tendency. The "Second Baku" across the Urals has evidently proved disappointing, at least as regards quick results. So that the Soviet Union's "inexhaust-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Can We Have "Divided Loyalty?"

By P. M. RICHARDS

NOW that the Iran question has eased and World War III seems to have moved further away, we might well ask ourselves what effect a crisis like this has on our attitude toward the development of a world authority that will make for peaceful and generally constructive relationships between the nations. On the face of it, U.N.O. firmness has given it needed prestige and heartened the democratic world. But has Russia really bowed to authoritative world opinion, as evidenced in Security Council discussions? Has she merely retreated in the face of a "ganging-up" of nations against her? Has she really retreated at all? Has, perhaps, her agreement with Iran given her all that she was looking for, despite the U.N.O.? If Russia regards the democracies' attitude on Iran as a ganging-up, what does the future hold for the U.N.O.?

How sincere are we ourselves in our professions of faith in the U.N.O. and world authority? A test is to put ourselves in Russia's position and ask what our attitude would be if we or Britain were being denounced before the U.N.O. as aggressors. Would we loyally and whole-heartedly accept the verdict, whatever it might be? Or would we say: "My country, right or wrong!" Recently we have been hearing talk of "divided loyalties" in connection with the espionage revelations. The suggestion is that no matter how much one may incline to the "one world" or "world government" principle, in an emergency it is disloyal to give anything but 100 per cent devotion to the interests of one's own country.

Unfortunate for World Government

The latter is an idea to which almost all consciously patriotic people will subscribe. It is unfortunate, to say the least, for the cause of world government. For it is more or less obvious, surely, that if this is ever to become real and effective and strong enough to withstand any strain, we must come to have a sense of duty or obligation towards the world authority, in matters that come within its sphere such as the use of extra-national force, that is second to nothing. We need a world relationship analogous to that of the people of Canada towards the governments of the provinces in which they respectively dwell and towards the Dominion government. The vast majority of Canadians (we hope) think of themselves first as Canadians rather than as Albertans or Ontarians or Nova Scotians. Can the peoples of the world, now or ever, feel like that? Could there be any solid basis for such a feeling, so long as the power to maintain and use armed force remains in national hands?

This matter of war-making powers is the crux of the world government problem. Without predominant physical power, the world authority will never be able to move confidently. Yet, whatever arms they give to the U.N.O., can we expect to see the individual nations voluntarily dispossess themselves of the armed power of defence? With her dependence on food and other import essentials, can we reasonably suppose that Britain will give up or greatly reduce her navy and air force? Clearly only the fullest acceptance of the authority of a world government and confidence in its integrity would make it possible. The United Nations Organization seems to have made a good beginning, but it is only a beginning. It may yet be laid low by aggression or sabotage or its own weakness.

The world needs the U.N.O. or something like it as never before. Without it, it is all too likely that there will be another big war before long. Apart from the conflict between totalitarianism and democracy, there is the underlying fact that industry everywhere is expanding, and that modern big industry, wherever it may be, is more or less dependent on foreign raw materials and foreign markets. Economically and politically, there are continual causes of friction between nations today. And since modern communications have wiped out distance, modern methods of war can give quick results.

Canada Can Contribute Much

The idea of world government, with the limitation of national sovereign powers which that would involve, requires all the building-up it can get. Canada is perhaps in a position to contribute rather importantly to this building-up, as a result of the present worldwide goodwill towards this country and the obvious fact that it is not a "warmonger." As closest friend of both Britain and the United States, it should be able to contribute something towards keeping those countries in line with world government aspirations. With the greatest foreign trade (on a per capita basis) of any nation, and now needing more of it, this country definitely wants a peaceful world, with freedom not only from war but from the thought of war.

The fact is that no country stands to benefit more than Canada from the achievement of effective world government, since without it we can scarcely hope to win or hold, over any considerable period of time, the volume of international trade we must have to maintain our employment and prosperity. Even if it did not directly result in war, a collapse of the U.N.O. would almost certainly tend to lead to a renewal of checks and limitations on the flow of world trade, like those of the depression 1930's, which might be disastrous in view of our heavy new obligations.

To be world-government minded, we do not have to be, nor should we be, any the less Canadian; it's a matter of rendering unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's. Nor should we fail to distinguish between the world authority principle, as exemplified by the U.N.O., and the totalitarian philosophy of Russia. We can honestly oppose Russian or other aggression if we are sure that we and our associates will always be willing to submit our own actions to U.N.O. approval and accept its decisions. That willingness will largely depend on U.N.O. power and integrity.

Britain Makes Royal Wilton Carpets For the World

The Royal Wilton Carpet factory was founded at the beginning of the 18th century (1701) near Salisbury, England, in a district noted for its weaving since Elizabethan days. From the banks of the river Wyle, at Wilton, rises the "perfect" factory—noiseless, innocent of grime, surrounded by spacious lawns and flowering shrubs, whose workers sit quietly at hand-looms weaving carpets, which are to be found in important buildings and famous homes all over the world. Tradition says that the first two weavers were smuggled over from France in barrels, for France had strict laws against craftsmen taking away the secrets of their trade to other countries. These weavers developed the Wilton pile, a cut-pile carpet which has never been superseded, either for richness of surface or wearing qualities. Many of the carpets are made to order from a design selected by the customer. First a section of carpet is woven and submitted for his approval. The designer (above) is seen comparing such a sample carpet with the original design. Below: in the factory, workers weave by hand from the squared paper pattern.

In recent years the inevitable mechanization has appeared at Wilton. Wilton pile carpets can be produced on power looms at the rate of 100 yards or more a week. In the same period, carpets made on hand looms "grow" at the rate of only 9 inches. Below: workers finishing hand made carpets.

(Continued from Page 42)

ible" supplies of oil seem to be a myth.

The Middle East has the mixed blessing of the richest oil resources still left in the world. They should give great prosperity to this area, instead of which they seem to be a constant threat to its peace. Southern Iran alone produced 17 million tons last year; Irak, Saudi-Arabia and Bahrein together added 8 million tons. The 25 million tons total is just equal to the estimated output of the Soviet oilfields last year, and, moreover, it has vast possibilities of expansion. The potentialities of Saudi-Arabia are merely waiting to be opened up; geologists say they are immense.

It is little wonder that a prospectively oil-starved world keeps one eye fixed on the Middle East. British and American interests are already well entrenched there, not always in an amicable partnership—indeed, there have been some abusive disputes between them. In Iran there is, quite frankly, a direct clash of interests between the Soviet Union and Britain. Neither country can tolerate the dominance of the other over Iranian oil.

The Soviet Claim

If there is no other means to a settlement of this problem than a rather sordid partitioning of the world's economic resources among the Powers, then the Soviet claim to concessions in Northern Iran should receive attention. These concessions were made to the Tsarist Government in 1916 and renounced by the Soviet Government in 1921, with the proviso, however, that they could not be handed over to another Power. Several applications were made by American and Dutch interests, and were turned down. When in 1943 British and American interests were negotiating for concessions in South-East Iran the Soviet Government took the opportunity to suggest that the Northern fields which were lying dormant, should be jointly exploited by the Soviet Union and Iran, with the latter in the majority. It must be admitted that the proposed terms including guarantees as to equipment and working conditions and other provisions, were not ungenerous, and it is understandable that the rejection of the scheme by the Iranian Government aroused suspicions that Anglo-American oil interests had stood in the way.

In a world which is still a long way from the international development of its resources, these manoeuvres for concessions, and lobbying by one oil resources of areas not yet sufficiently industrialized to work them without foreign intervention. There interest against another, may be the only practical way of distributing supplies of so vital a commodity as oil. A far better means would be an international commission with authority to take over and develop the was in the preamble to the Oil Convention of 1944 at least a hint of a new attitude, with the suggestion that oil supplies should be available "in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter and in order to serve the needs of collective security", but by September last year, when the new Anglo-American oil agreement was signed, the high motives bred in war were beginning to wither, and the clause was dropped.

If the various Governments concerned are sincere in their intentions, there should be no serious obstacle to the international control of oil, which is far too dangerous a commodity to be fought over. It is quite certain that there will be fights, if not with arms at least with diplomacy, if any of the strong Powers considers its access to world supplies to be inadequate to its security needs, or to the requirements of its economic development. This applies to Britain as well as Russia, and is of increasing concern to America. Until peace and internationally free trade are assured, no Power can tolerate having another Power in control of oil.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Seek Aid of Geological Science To Help Discover New Mines

By JOHN M. GRANT

AS A MEANS of aiding in the discovery and development of metallic minerals in Canada, the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, which held its annual convention in Montreal this week, has asked the Dominion's geologists to prepare for publication a volume that will set forth the known facts about ore-deposits of the country and the features that surround them. If the nature and modes of occurrence of the deposits are better understood, the prospectors and engineers will know better where and how to search for them. The Institute has underwritten the project to the extent of $10,000 and a number of the geological papers which are being assembled were presented at the three-day convention. Geologists for many years were looked upon by mining engineers as well-meaning theorists, but today every large mine, and every small mine that can afford it, employs a geologist to study the ore-bodies and the rocks in which they occur, so that the miners may follow the ore more intelligently and may look for new deposits in the likeliest places. One of Canada's senior and best-known geologists, Dr. Morley E. Wilson, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, is secretary of the committee charged with preparing the forthcoming volume on geology.

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In addition to the technical sessions, there were some notable addresses of a non-technical nature and wide popular interest for the hundreds of the members of the C. I. M. M. who gathered from the Atlantic to the Pacific to pool their technical information and ideas. The Institute speaks with authority on matters pertaining to the mineral industry, and has done much to shape the sound mining policies of the Dominion and the provinces. Just now it is exerting it best endeavors in behalf of measures to promote national unity. Another specific object at present is to create as many as possible of the million new jobs needed to provide full employment. While radium and uranium have been on the "hush-hush" list since the atomic bomb researches got underway in earnest and the mines in Great Bear Lake were taken over by the Canadian Government, an address was delivered on "The Eldorado Enterprise." Another story dealt with Canada's greatest mine, the Frood at Sudbury. Under the title "The Frood-Stobie Open Pit," a description of the valley-like hole that has yielded such a large part of the wartime

(Continued on Page 47)

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

G.S.R., Hamilton, Ont.—I have no record of any activity for the past nine years on the part of KIRANA KIRKLAND GOLD MINES. A group of seven claims is held in Teck and Lebel townships, Kirkland Lake area, on which a shaft was sunk to 360 feet and later work carried out on the 275-foot level. It was claimed that a block of good grade ore was indicated but evidently the company has been unsuccessful in arranging finances for further underground development. It was reported some time ago that Kimberley Yellowknife Gold Mines planned further drilling for its property in the Mud Lake area of Quebec. Low gold values were encountered in previous drilling last year but no commercial oreshoot was indicated. At last report a drill was testing quartz vein sections in a shear zone at the Yellowknife property. Surface samples here returned values up to $5 a ton. Since cessation of productive operations at its property in Rouyn township, McWatters Gold Mines disposed of plant and mill and is now participating in exploration of some other properties in northwestern Quebec. The company's working capital position is strong and a large block of Rouyn Merger shares are held.

E.S.L., Halifax, N.S. — HINDE & DAUCH PAPER CO. OF CANADA, despite the critical shortages of raw materials previously reported, has been able to keep its production well up to that of last year, L. F. Winchell, vice-president and general manager, reports. The supply situation has in some respects worsened, he states.

W.J.D., Three Rivers, Que.—MONETA PORCUPINE is actively engaged in prospecting and exploring to line up new properties and has working capital of around $1,400,000. It is participating with other companies in outside exploration and in a number of ventures apparently holding promise. Hard Rock recently rejoined the producing ranks and while there has been no recent development of new individual orebodies the mine picture generally has improved. Developments at the adjoining MacLeod-Cockshutt are being watched with interest. The company has also acquired various outside holdings during the past year. Milling at Siscoe Gold Mines property in the Siscoe-Lamaque area of Quebec is expected to continue through the summer. An exhaustive program of diamond drilling is being carried out so that no possible ore chances will be missed. The company is energetically searching for a new mine and has approximately $1,500,000 in liquid assets. While a new mine has not yet been found, several interesting properties have been acquired.

D.C.R., Winnipeg, Man. — All of INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.'s now outstanding 5 per cent, cumulative convertible preferred stock may be retired before 1946 closes, and stockholders will be asked to authorize the creation of an issue of 40,000 shares of new preferred stock at their annual meeting May 8, John H. Hinman, president, has announced.

R.V.E., Toronto, Ont.—The exploration program now proceeding at the PACIFIC (EASTERN) GOLD MINES property, adjoining the Pioneer and Bralorne Gold Mines, in the Bridge River area of British Columbia, is being financed by Quebec Gold Mining Corporation, Noranda Mines and a local brokerage firm, and the fourth drill hole gave encouraging results. Three holes were lost in heavy overburden and faulting but the four encountered two intersections in the extension of the favorable formation which strikes into the property from the Pioneer and Bralorne. The first intersection in the hole at 742 feet, gave 0.10 ounces over 3.0 feet and 15 feet further in the hole another vein was cut with visible gold showing over a width of five feet. In previous operations, a crosscut had been driven from the shaft at the 500-foot level across the full width of the valley, a distance of 4,800 feet and about 300 feet of drifting was done. A narrow high grade stringer from four to eight inches wide and a four-foot quartz vein were encountered, but no commercial orebodies. A complete plant, including hoist, has been assembled and the old workings are being reopened. The finances for the operation, covered by current agreements, amount to $925,000.

S.N.W., Moncton, N.B. — McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL CO. had a consolidated net profit of $1,916,659 for 1945. This is equal, after regular $6 preferred dividends, to $1.62 per common share compared to 70 cents in 1944. Sales during the year established a new high. Refundable portion of excess profits taxes was $452,144 or 50 cents per common share. Earnings on the $6 preferred stock were $25.18 a share, including the refundable portion of taxes of $5.94 per share.

B.T., Vernon, B.C. — Yes, you are quite right, LAKE SHORE MINES sold as high as $58.50 in 1939 and paid dividends of $6 per share the previous year. I do not think however, that it will again reach the high price levels which prevailed when it was the leading gold producer on this continent, or attain the old milling rate of 2,500 tons daily, nor show the large earnings of some years ago. For some time the mine has been on a strictly planned sequence basis of mining in an endeavor to alleviate the effects of possible rock bursts which necessitates a greater forward development of ore ahead of actual mining. This tends to restrict immediate output per level and prevents equalizing control of grade mined over successive periods. Since inception of this

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Market Test Under Way

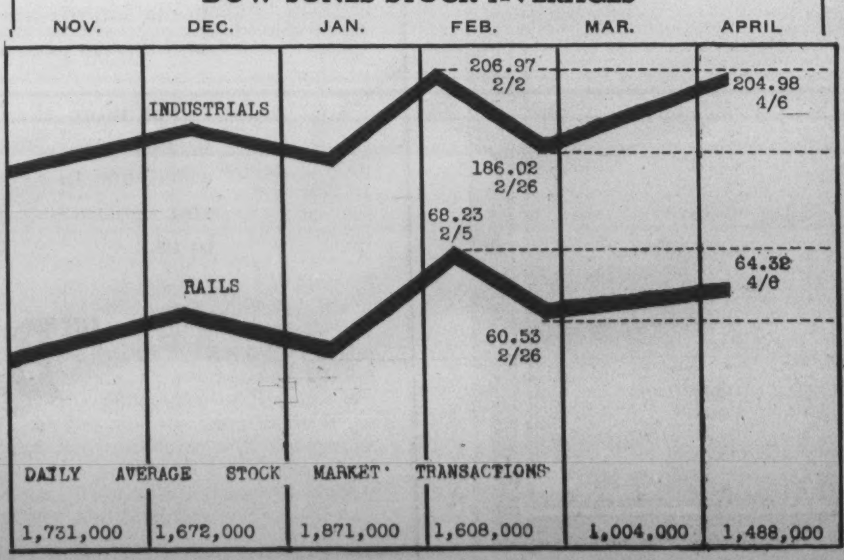
BY HARUSPEX

The One to Two-Year N.Y. Market Trend that dominates Canadian market prices: With reconversion now largely completed, the one to two-year market trend is regarded as forward, with interruptive intermediate decline currently under way as correction of earlier advance. The Intermediate, or several-month trend of the market is to be classed as downward from the early February high points of 206.97 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 68.23 on the rail average.

Ability of both the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages to move decisively through the early February peaks would signal resumption of the upward trend that has been under way since early 1942 and would suggest another phase of advance that might well carry over the balance of the year. Such penetrations would be disclosed by closes in both the rail and industrial averages at or above 69.24 and 207.98, respectively. Under such circumstances, cash reserves could be gradually employed in carefully selected stocks.

Failure of one or both averages to achieve upside penetrations of the February peaks would suggest renewed testing of the February lows, joint breaking of which lows by both averages would imply substantially lower market levels. Meanwhile, as concerns the more immediate picture, ability of numerous stocks less remotely connected with O.P.A. to make new highs above February is bullish. Against this bullish phenomena is the knowledge that the February break, in terms of duration, was relatively short and, second, the rebound from these lows has been rather hasty for a basic upturn. Altogether, what we have witnessed to date is a rally that, considering the two averages jointly, has not exceeded technical proportions. Price action over the next week or two should disclose the underlying trend.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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basis of stoping there have been fewer rock bursts and of a less severe character. In the annual report last year the managing director stated that it was of paramount importance that development be kept well ahead of stoping operations when production returns to normal. Ore reserves are not made public but, they are undoubtedly huge, in fact, probably the best in the history of the mine, and the reductions made in the milling rate have added to its life. Some of the ore opened up as a consequence may not be mined for a decade or more. the milling rate which was 750 tons last summer has been increased and is now averaging around 1,000 tons daily. It has been suggested that tonnage will likely get up to about 1,500 tons daily but future tonnage will be influenced by results of work on many known breaks as yet unexplored. It will probable be well on into the current year before operations return to normal.

B.F.C., Guelph, Ont. — Operations of G. TAMBLYN LTD. for the first quarter of 1946 are reported as very satisfactory with sales showing a substantial increase over the corresponding period of last year. The improvement in merchandise supply was not as good as anticipated but the company believes that this situation will become more favorable as general industrial conditions become more stable.

E. Y., Preston, Ont.—The holdings of THORN HILL GOLD MINES comprise approximately 450 acres in Duprat township, Rouyn area of Quebec, adjoining Elder Mines, the Ventures-controlled Dufresnoy Mines and Phelps Mines. An extensive diamond drilling campaign has been carried out since last April with results showing the most important consistent gold bearing zone occurring in the north-western section of the property. The company's geologist looks for development of an orebody of consequence in the northwest portion but the problem of structural ore deposition has yet to be solved in the central and southern portions. Some 17 holes have cut a vein zone in the north section which represents a length of 1,000 feet. Several of the drill holes returned excellent values over good widths. Immediate sinking of a two-compartment exploratory shaft is now proposed to a depth of 400 feet and establishment of three levels. Values are so distributed throughout the drill holes that they are difficult to correlate and make a tonnage estimate difficult. The company's engineers however, state it is reasonable to assume that there is one or more zones present, which after underground exploration could indicate a large lenticular orebody or several smaller bodies.

R.J.D., Bracebridge, Ont. — CANADIAN FAIRBANKS MORSE is in good shape and 1945 earnings were up. The company's income from operations last year totalled $1,757,490, an increase from $1,586,579 in 1944. After provision for taxes, earnings were $2.40 per common share compared to $2.03 in 1944. Earned surplus increased in 1945 from $1,761,498 to $1,853,461, while working capital increased from $3,765,036 to $3,884,879.

H. A. T. Toronto, Ont.—A diamond drilling contract has been signed by DULUTH RED LAKE GOLD MINES and it is proposed to cross-section by drilling the claims located in Balmer township, Red Lake area. A magnetometer survey of the property is being made. The company reports finances on hand for the current program and the location of the holdings is interesting.

N.K.H., Three Rivers, Que.—GENERAL STEEL WARES' net profit for 1945 was $543,904 or 95.2 cents per share on the common stock. In 1944 net profit was $539,907 at 70.7 cents per share on the common stock. Current assets at $4,741,482 with current liabilities of $1,003,958 leave a net working capital of $3,737,524 for 1945, as compared with a net working capital of $3,381,122 for 1944.

Chateau-Gai Wines Limited

WHEN the Bill legalizing the serving of wine in cocktail bars, restaurants, etc., in Ontario is proclaimed there will be provided increased sales oulets for the products of Chateau-Gai Wines Limited. As one of the leading wineries in the Province, Chateau-Gai has operated under various conditions of control, restrictions and rationing and the new Act will permit a freer sale of spirits and malt beverages than has prevailed in Ontario for many years. The company manufactures champagne, sparkling and other types of wine, and retail establishments in some cities. The main plant is located at Niagara in the grape growing belt of Ontario.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1945, of $56,446 was equal to 52 cents per share and included $5,600 refundable portion of the excess profits tax. This net compared with $43,422 and 38 cents a share for 1943-44, and with net of $48,118 and 42 cents a share for 1939-40. Surplus at April 30, 1945, of $142,262 was up from $58,047 at April 30, 1940.

The net working capital has been showing moderate improvement year by year, increasing from $671,768 in 1940 to $737,145 in 1945. Current assets at the end of the last fiscal period amounted to $866,780 and current liabilities to $129,635.

Chateau-Gai Wines Limited has no funded debt of preferred stock outstanding. The authorized capital comprises 200,000 ordinary shares of no par value, of which 114,000 shares are outstanding. Dividends are being paid on an interim basis. A distribution of 25 cents per share was made in June 1945 which was similar to the payment made the year before and which was the first payment on the stock since 1941.

The company was incorporated in 1928 with a Dominion Charter as a consolidation of a number of wineries. The main plant is located at Niagara Falls, Ontario, and a further plant at Lachine, Quebec. Retail stores are operated in Toronto, St. Catharines and St. Thomas.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1940-1945, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range		Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio		Dividend Per Share
	High	Low		High	Low	
1945	8	4	$0.52	15.4	7.7	$0.25
1944	5	3¼	0.38	13.2	8.6	—
1943	5	2¼	0.25	20.0	9.0	—
1942	3½	2	0.24	14.6	8.2	0.25
1941	4	3¼	0.37	10.8	6.1	0.40
1940	5½	3	0.42	13.2	7.1	0.40
Average 1940-45				14.2	8.1	
Current ratio				21.1		

Note—Price range for calendar year and earned per share and dividends for fiscal year ended April 30. Earned per share for 1945 includes 5c. a share refundable portion of the excess profits tax and 2c. a share in 1943.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended April 30	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Net Profit	$ 59,446	$ 43,422	$ 29,121	$ 27,798	$ 42,079	$ 48,118
Surplus	142,262	116,917	73,815	58,320	56,113	58,047
Current Assets	866,780	810,668	846,171	899,152	759,761	726,268
Current Liabilities	129,635	79,368	172,060	285,479	71,734	54,500
Net Working Capital	737,145	731,300	674,111	613,673	688,027	671,768

Note—Net profit for 1945 includes $5,600 refundable tax, 1944—$321 and 1943—$2,487.

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Security Analysis

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Investments
DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BONDS-
MUNICIPAL BONDS-
CORPORATION SECURITIES
THE UNITED NATIONS
AN ARTICLE DEALING WITH THE CHARTER AND HAVING PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
APRIL, 1946
DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
15 King Street West, Toronto

THE April issue of our monthly booklet, "Investments", contains the first of a series of articles dealing with the United Nations Organization.

Copies available upon request.

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Winnipeg Grain Exchange
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330 Bay St. WAverley 4831

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
Dividend No. 237

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share, in Canadian Funds, on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1946 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY, next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th March 1946. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. WEDD
General Manager
Toronto, 15th March 1946

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Montreal Cottons Limited will be held at the office of the Company, 710 Victoria Square, Montreal, on Wednesday, the 17th day of April, nineteen hundred and forty-six, at the hour of 11.00 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report, electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, appointing auditors, and to transact such further business as may come before the meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
SECRETARY-TREASURER.
Valleyfield, April 2nd, 1946.

We maintain active markets in the following Over-the-Counter issues:

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Insurance a Big Business Built by Private Competitive Enterprise

By GEORGE GILBERT

There is no question that the insurance business has been highly successful in selling its policy contracts to the people of this country, as evidenced by the large and increasing volume of sales in practically all the various lines of insurance.

But it is doubtful if the business has succeeded as well in selling the system under which it operates—the private enterprise competitive system—as the best and most economical one in the long run for the distribution of insurance benefits. More education of the public in this respect is evidently required.

ADVANCE figures of the insurance business in Canada in 1945 recently released by the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa, show that insurance as a private voluntary competitive enterprise continues to increase the volume of the protection furnished under its contracts to the people of this country, despite government intervention in the insurance business in certain quarters, the socialistic agitation for its nationalization.

According to these government figures, the total net amount of fire insurance in force in Canada in Dominion registered companies increased during 1945 from $14,174,130,630 to $14,941,836,327 of which $3,272,015,682 was carried by Canadian companies, $5,439,950,934 by British companies, and $6,229,869,711 by United States and other foreign companies. The net premiums written by these companies in Canada in 1945 totalled $58,344,380, as compared with $55,027,051 in 1944, while their net losses incurred in Canada in 1945 amounted to $30,560,127, as compared with $28,921,930 in the previous year. The average ratio of losses to premiums written in 1945 was 52.35 per cent, as compared with 52.58 per cent in 1944. The ratio for Canadian companies in 1945 was 46.13 per cent, for British companies 54.14 per cent and for foreign companies 54.74 per cent.

Life Figures

At the end of 1945 the net amount of life insurance in force in Canada in Dominion registered companies was $9,753,959,083, as compared with $9,139,484,231 at the end of 1944. Of the total amount in force at the close of 1945, $7,374,259,804 was ordinary insurance, $1,312,976,009 was industrial insurance, and $1,006,723,270 was group insurance. Canadian companies carried $6,443,533,631 of the total in force, while British and United States companies carried $3,310,425,452. In addition, there was a total amount of life insurance in force in Canada in Dominion registered fraternal societies at the end of 1945 of $240-131,702, of which $145,260,563 was carried by Canadian societies and $94,871,139 by foreign societies. At the end of 1944 the total in force was $225,795,551, of which $136,037,181 was carried by Canadian societies and $89,758,370 by foreign societies.

In 1945 the total net insurance premium income of Dominion registered life companies in Canada was $261,243,840, as compared with $244,426,883 in 1944, while the consideration for annuities in 1945 amounted to $27,836,601, as compared with $22,104,692 in the previous year. The net claims paid in Canada under insurance contracts in 1945 amounted to $97,635,727, and the payments to annuitants totalled $4,303,826. In 1944 the payments under insurance contracts totalled $92,566,959 and the payments to annuitants $4,001,018.

New Business

New insurance policies sold by these companies in Canada in 1945 numbered 682,544 for a total net amount of $1,002,576,988, as compared with 657,129 policies in 1944. In 1945 the amount of new ordinary policies sold was $810,335,413, the amount of industrial policies $133,935,471, and the amount of group policies $58,306,104. In 1944 the ordinary policies amounted to $716,442,575, the industrial policies to $133,589,615 and the group policies to $50,469,301.

Besides the increases in business shown by the fire and life branches of insurance in Canada in 1945, substantial increases were effected in various casualty lines. The net personal accident premiums written increased during the year from $3,995,176 to $4,202,145; the public liability net premiums written increased from $1,391,192 to $1,588,006; the aircraft insurance net premiums written increased from $564,630 to $689,196; the combined accident and sickness insurance net premiums written increased from $11,196,920 to $12,619,657.

During 1945 the net automobile insurance premiums written in Canada increased from $20,563,416 to $24,139,168; the net machinery insurance premiums written increased from $371,351 to $476,585; the net forgery insurance premiums written increased from $56,603 to $75,685; the net fidelity insurance premiums written increased from $1,393,117 to $1,595,275; the surety net premiums written increased from $748,243 to $838,440.

There was also an increase in 1945 in the inland transportation net premiums written in Canada from $1,674,056 to $1,988,309, while the per-

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Insurance Company
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THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

Protecting thousands of Canadians--when ACCIDENT or SICKNESS Strikes-

Accident and Sickness play no favorites. Safeguard your savings the Continental way. For you, LIFETIME INCOME-PROTECTION when disabled . . . for every member of your family, the NEW CONTINENTAL FAMILY GROUP HOSPITAL PLAN allows up to 200 days' Hospital Care for insured and for each dependent. Get the full story today.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT Dec. 31, 1945

ASSETS

Cash		$ 5,322,671.61
United States Government Obligations		30,877,616.25*
Other Public Bonds		1,838,468.81*
Canadian Government Bonds		1,833,094.05*
Other Canadian Public Bonds		75,021.65*
Railroad Bonds	$ 677,008.30*	
Public Utility Bonds	1,380,297.93*	
Miscellaneous Bonds	555,832.46*	
Total Corporate Bonds		2,613,138.69
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks		4,557,444.00*
Other Stocks		13,056,153.00*
Mortgage Loans		215,947.20
Administrative Office Buildings		2,942,781.19
Premiums in Course of Collection (not over 90 days past due)		5,196,978.42
Accrued Interest and Rents		212,621.81
Other Assets		158,013.93
ADMITTED ASSETS		$68,899,950.61

LIABILITIES

Reserve of Unearned Premiums		$15,037,235.96
Provision for Unpaid Claims		23,940,007.92
Miscellaneous Liabilities		4,017,255.45
Reserve for United States and Canadian Income Taxes		790,125.45
General Investment Contingency Reserve		7,400,000.00
Capital	$ 5,000,000.00	
Surplus	12,715,325.83	
Capital and Surplus		17,715,325.83
TOTAL		$68,899,950.61

*Eligible bonds amortized. Insurance stocks valued on basis of pro rata share of capital and surplus. All other securities at market quotations.

Net Premiums written during 1945 .... $42,524,101.07
Increase over 1944 ...... 4,216,480.89

Net Premiums written in Canada during 1945—$2,935,269.00
Increase over 1944 .... 857,701.54
Canadian policyholders are also protected by Canadian bonds deposited with the Receiver-General of Canada for their exclusive security.

You Get CASH
From the CONTINENTAL To Pay Your HOSPITAL BILLS
The NEW Family Group Hospital Plan gives you and your family invaluable protection for A FEW CENTS A WEEK. Write for information.

Continental
CASUALTY COMPANY
Head Office for Canada, FEDERAL BLDG., TORONTO
R. D. BEDOLFE, Canadian General Manager

CANADA'S NO. 1 ACCIDENT and SICKNESS Company

sonal property insurance net premiums written increased from $5,546,289 to $6,621,349; plate glass insurance net premiums written increased from $641,292 to $665,174; and sickness insurance net premiums written increased from $2,044,595 to $2,966,910.

Selling the System

From the foregoing figures it is evident that in Canada the insurance organizations as a whole have been very effective in selling their policies to the people who year by year are depending upon these institutions to an ever-increasing extent to provide them with insurance protection. But while they have been successful in selling their policies, it is doubtful if they have succeeded as well in selling the system under which they operate—the voluntary private enterprise competitive system—as the best and most economical system for the distribution of insurance benefits.

If they had seen successful in this respect, there would now be little or no support for government intervention in the business or for the setting up of compulsory insurance schemes operated by government officials. The public would understand that nothing would be gained by the government going into the insurance business; that in the end the result would be higher costs and poorer service if insurance was administered by government officials as a monopoly nstead of as private enterprise on a ompetitive basis as to rates and ervices.

Trends towards the ideologies of socialism, communism and statism, f they are to be checked, require a omprehensive campaign for the nlightenment of the public. This ask of educating the people cannot e accomplished by elaborate counterrguments but only by facts, and the acts must be presented in language which can readily be understood by he humblest intelligence.

In the past the insurance business n Canada has been reluctant to express its views on public affairs for ear of being charged with taking ides in politics. But is it now generally recognized that the time has ome for insurance to tell its own tory as part of the private enterprise ompetitive profit and loss system, which has been responsible for what progress has so far been made in raisng the standard of living of the anadian people.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

WHAT I do not understand is why I should have to pay interest when I want to withdraw temporarily art of the cash standing to my credit n my life insurance policies by way f surrender value. Why should I ave to pay for the use of my own oney?

—E. M. B., Sarnia, Ont.

Premium rates for life insurance re computed on the basis that the et premiums will be invested so as o earn a certain minimum rate of nterest, and without interest earnngs on the net premiums the insurnce companies would not be able o carry out their contracts without eduction or abatement. Money paid n as premiums cannot be permitted o remain idle in the vaults of the ompanies or their banks but must e invested as speedily as possible in nterest earning securities. Policyolders' funds are not in the form f cash but are necessarily in the orm of investments yielding a rern in the way of interest or dividends. When a policyholder withraws the whole or a part of the nds standing to his credit under s policies, by way of a loan, it is uitable that he should be required pay a reasonable rate of interest r the use of the money temporary in order to make up for the loss interest on company funds which ould otherwise take place. The preiling rate of interest charged on ch loans was formerly 6 per cent r annum; it is now 5 per cent. It ems to be generally agreed that is rate is a reasonable one for ans of this sort, which are usually r comparatively small amounts.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 43)

nickel, copper and platinum metals was made public for the first time. The principal speaker at the annual Insitute dinner was Dr. Edgar C. Bain, of Pittsburgh. Dr. Bain is head of the principal research organization of United States Steel Corporation and has a good deal of successful metals research to his personal credit.

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When hostilities in Europe ended last year, the Canadian Government, along with those of Great Britain and the United States commissioned groups of Canadian scientists to tour Germany and find out what they could about the scientific progress and the manufacturing processes that had enabled the Germans to overcome the numerous shortages and to make available so many substitute materials. The German firm Metallgesellschaft was pre-eminent in the metals and chemicals field, so their research laboratories and staffs were examined closely. A report on Metallgesellschaft was made to the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, by Messrs Gordon S. Farnham and Roger Potvin, in a paper entitled "Metallgesellschaft Research Laboratories — Some Aspects". Researches on alloys of aluminum, zinc and lead were discussed, and the ingenious uses to which these alloys were put. One particularly interesting item was a bearing-metal made principally of lead, and the means taken to prevent it from softening in use. Other items discussed were the extraction of vanadium from slags and the production of aluminium from certain clays.

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The president-elect of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy is R. J. Ennis, vice-president and general manager of the McIntyre-Porcupine Mines. He succeeds Dr. Alan E. Cameron, Deputy Minister of Mines for Nova Scotia. Mr. Ennis is an outstanding figure in Canadian mining and was born and raised in the silver-lead-zinc district of Aspen, Colorado. He became general manager of McIntyre Mines in 1913 the year following commencement of production and since has played a leading role in the development of the property to its present impressive stature.

•

Ore reserves at Dome Mines were estimated at 2,412,000 tons at the end of 1945, an increase of 59,000 tons from the previous year. Had it not been for the 199,500 tons of caved material sent to the mill there would have been a decrease in the reserves on the year's operations due largely to the restricted amount of development work which could be done with the limited amount of manpower available, R. E. Dye, general manager, states. A larger tonnage of ore was treated last year but as a consequence of lower grade, higher costs and decreased non-operating income, a decline was shown in net earnings. Profits for the year, after all deductions, were equal to $1.18 per share on the 1,946,668 shares held by the public as against $1.45 per share in the preceding 12 months. At the close of the year the net excess of current assets and other investments over current liabilities (including dividend of $584,000 payable January 30, 1946) was $10,740,465, an increase of $1,303,392 over the preceding year. It is pointed out that for the most part this improvement is attributable to the appreciation in the value of securities and to changes in the character of the holdings in the portfolio.

•

The mill at Chesterville Larder Lake is now handling around 600 tons a day after dropping as low as 350 tons last year and it is expected to get it up to 700 tons in the near future. February production of $78,000 was the best in some time and reflected the benefit of the higher mill tonnage. The present increase has been effected with only a few additions to the mining crew. While production some days last year was barely sufficient to meet operating expenses an operating profit for the year of $58,488 was earned. Operating cost are now around $3.25 per ton

(*Continued on Page* 48)

Wawanesa's 50th Report

Faithful Service brought Consistent Progress year by year for 50 years with Imposing Figures at the close of 1945—

Admitted Assets
as at Dec. 31, 1945 .... $5,833,185.28
(Exclusive of Unassessed Premium Notes $788,686.05)

Surplus
for the Protection of Policyholders... 3,039,566.10

Dominion Gov't. Deposit
as at Dec. 31, 1945 .... 2,292,892.17
(On Deposit with the Dominion Dept. of Insurance)

Net Premiums Written
in 1945 .... 2,777,403.82

Loyal Cooperative Agents and Satisfied Assureds all across Canada join in celebrating our Golden Jubilee and look forward with Justifiable Confidence in the future

—Write for Booklet "Fifty Years' Faithful Service"—

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Head Office—WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office—TORONTO, Ont.
Branches: Vancouver, Saskatoon, Winnipeg and Montreal
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NEW ISSUE

$3,000,000

Province of British Columbia

2¾% Sinking Fund Debentures

To be dated April 15, 1946 **To mature April 15, 1966**
(Non-Callable)

Principal and half-yearly interest (April 15 and October 15) payable in lawful money of Canada at the Cities of Victoria, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto or Montreal at the option of the holder. Coupon debentures in the denomination of $1,000.

Debentures may be fully registered or registered as to principal only.

A Sinking Fund will be maintained sufficient to retire this issue in full at maturity.

Legal Opinion: Messrs. Farris, McAlpine, Stultz, Bull & Farris.

In the opinion of Counsel these Debentures will be direct obligations of the Province of British Columbia and will be a charge as to principal and interest on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province.

We offer these Debentures, as principals, if, as and when issued and accepted by us, subject to the favourable legal opinion of Counsel.

PRICE: 101.00 and accrued interest

Subscriptions will be received subject to rejection or allotment.

It is expected that Debentures in interim form will be available for delivery on or about April 15, 1946.

A circular describing the above issue will be mailed upon request.

Harrison & Company
Limited

W. C. Pitfield & Company
Limited

Midland Securities
Limited

Lauder Mercer & Company
Limited

The above statements have been accepted by us as accurate but are in no event to be construed as representations by us.

Company Reports

Canadian Pacific

CONFIRMING the story told by monthly earnings figures during the major part of last year, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's income statement for the year 1945 shows net earning after all charges and appropriations down from the previous year's figure, at the equivalent of $1.98 a share on the outstanding ordinary stock as compared with $2.21 a share for 1944. For 1943 net earnings were reported at the peak figure of $2.83 a share on ordinary stock.

Gross earnings for 1945 amounted to $316,109,358 and were down only about $3,750,000 from 1944 figure. Expenses, taxes etc. were about $4,350,000 higher, however, and despite a gain of $2,735,000 in miscellaneous income and a reduction of nearly $1.3 million in fixed charges, net earnings of $31,614,162 were down over $3 million as compared with preceding year.

Details of miscellaneous income show net earnings from steamships materially greater than for year before at $2,062,965 compared with $1,126,841, dividend income was $135,000 greater at $4,768,055; income from hotels, communications and miscellaneous properties was up $714,000 at $2,333,877 and net income from interest, exchange and separately operated properties and miscellaneous sources was about $950,000 higher at $5,942,060.

Halifax Insurance

DURING 1945 the Halifax Insurance Company, which was founded in 1809 and is Canada's oldest insurance company, increased its total assets from $7,475,550 to $8,164,115, showing a gain for the year of $688,565. It increased its surplus as regards policyholders from $3,264,206 to $4,139,057, showing a gain of $874,851. It increased its net surplus over capital, reserves and all liabilities from $1,264,206 to $2,139,057, likewise showing a gain for the year of $874,851. Its total liabilities except capital at the end of 1945 amounted to $4,025,058, as compared with $4,210,944 at the end of 1944, showing a decrease for the year of $185,886. The unearned premium reserve liability of the company at the end of 1945 was $1,791,588, as compared with $1,825,160 at the end of 1944, showing a decrease for the year of $33,572. Comparing the amount of the unearned premium reserve liability with the amount of the surplus as regards policyholders, it is seen that the company occupies a very strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted.

Continental Casualty

IN 1945 the Continental Casualty Company, with general office at Chicago and Canadian head office at Toronto, increased its total admitted assets from $59,729,965 to $68,899,951, showing a gain for the year of $9,169,986. It increased its surplus as regards policyholders from $15,873,411 to $17,715,326, showing a gain of $1,814,915. It increased its net surplus over capital, unearned premium reserve, provision for unpaid claims, reserve for U.S. and Canadian income taxes, general investment contingency reserve and all liabilities from $10,873,411 to $12,715,326. The net premiums written by the company in 1945 amounted to $42,524,101, as compared with $38,307,620 in 1944, showing an increase for the year of $4,216,481. The company, which was incorporated in 1897, has been doing business in Canada under Dominion Registry since November 6, 1917. It is regularly licensed in this country and maintains a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders. Its net premiums written in Canada in 1945 amounted to $2,935,269, as compared with $2,077,567 in 1944, showing an increase for the year of $857,702.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE

Western group of wholesale units, including ladies' wear, general dry goods and textiles, boots and shoes, covering two provinces and doing an annual business of more than One Million Dollars, requires the services of an experienced, capable, and aggressive executive to act as general manager of all activities. Applicants for this position should furnish a complete summary of business record, and should be prepared to undertake co-ordination of buying, selling, and financing divisions. A general knowledge of all markets, organization methods, and selling procedure, in the wholesale field is required. The first letter should set out salary desired and basic terms of original contract sought. Naturally all replies are confidential. Box 53, Saturday Night, Toronto.

Wawanesa Mutual

ORGANIZED in Manitoba in 1896, the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company is this year celebrating its Golden Jubilee. Starting with small financial resources — $400 as a matter of fact — it has, under able and aggressive management, achieved a remarkable record of growth and expansion of business throughout the country, especially in the last couple of decades. The net premiums written by the company in Canada in 1945 amounted to $2,777,404, as compared with $2,550,666 in 1944, showing an increase for the year of $226,738. At the end of 1945 its total admitted assets, exclusive of $798,686 of unassessed premium notes, amounted to $5,833,185, as compared with $5,024,159 at the end of 1944, showing an increase of $809,026. At the end of 1945 its surplus over unearned premium reserve, provision for unpaid claims, investment reserve, contingent reserve and all liabilities amounted to $3,039,566, as compared with $2,678,420 at the end of 1944, showing an increase for the year of $361,146. It has a deposit of $2,292,892 with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 47)

and show considerable improvement over recent months. Shaft sinking has been completed to a depth of 2,350 feet and crosscuts have started on the 13th, 15th and 17th levels.

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Base Metals Mining Corporation, Limited, proposes to reduce the company's paid-up capital from $2,363,427 to $1,897,284 by the repayment to the shareholders of 20 cents per share, subject to ratification by shareholders, the annual report announces. Net profit in 1945 was equal to 3.44 cents per share. Proven ore reserves at the end of the year were estimated at 8,000 tons. "Based on the past history of the mine, it is probable that some additional ore will be found and we are hopeful that mining may be prolonged until the spring or summer" states J. H. C. Waite, president. Every effort is being made to continue as long as possible but nevertheless the main ore-bodies have been exhausted and the ore being currently milled is coming from small cleanup operations. Some development by crosscutting and diamond drilling is being done, but to date nothing of importance has been found.

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A three-compartment shaft is to be sunk to an initial depth of 555 feet, with establishment of four levels, at Dickenson Red Lake Mines, and sinking is expected to commence by the middle of July. The sinking job is likely to take about three months. As a result of the diamond drilling program it became apparent that the only economical method to develop orebodies and to estimate tonnages would be by underground work. Electric power has been contracted to be delivered July 1, a mining plant, headframe, machinery and all necessary equipment has been purchased to be delivered immediately and construction of necessary buildings is well in hand. At the end of the year the company had current assets of $436,753, consisting practically all of cash and bonds. The unissued capital of 349,995 shares is under option at prices to provide a further $239,996.

WATCH FOR GERMAIN
TIED ONTO DESTORBELL

STUDY No. 8
CANADIAN BREWERIES
LIMITED
Revised to date
and its subsidiary
BREWING CORPORATION OF AMERICA
A copy of this circular may be obtained on request.

PREVIOUS STUDIES STILL AVAILABLE
No. 1—Minnesota & Ontario Paper, Dec. 15, 1943
No. 2—Canadian Breweries Ltd., Feb. 14, 1944
No. 3—Dominion Tar & Chemical Co., May 15, 1944
No. 4—British Columbia Packers Ltd., June 14, 1944
No. 5—Canadian Breweries Ltd., Nov. 22, 1944 (Revised)
No. 6—Standard Chemical Co., July 30, 1945
No. 7—Howard Smith Paper Mills, Dec. 21, 1945

FAIRBANKS, KIRBY & CO.
MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
BElair 1941*
Royal Bank Building — 360 St. James St. W.
Montreal

These shares having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

215,000 Common Shares
(No Par Value)

General Bakeries Limited
(Incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario)

Transfer Agents and Registrars
The Trusts and Guarantee Company Limited, Toronto
Crown Trust Company, Montreal

Capitalization
(Upon completion of present financing)

	Authorized	Issued
3% and 4% First (Closed) Mortgage Serial Bonds Due 1947-1966	$800,000	$800,000
Common Shares (no par value)	500,000 shs.	250,000 shs.

We offer, as principals, these Common Shares, if, as and when issued by General Bakeries Limited and accepted by us subject to prior sale and change in price and subject to the approval of all legal details by our counsel, Messrs. Robertson, Fleury & Lane, Toronto, and by Messrs. Fraser, Beatty, Tucker, McIntosh & Stewart, Toronto, counsel for the Company.

The right is reserved to reject any application or to allot a smaller number of shares than that applied for.

Price: $5.00 per share

R. A. Daly Co. Limited
Savard, Hodgson & Co. Inc. Milner, Ross & Co.